THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1932 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 188

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Lausanne Approaches Victory

Garner Balks Hoover Demand

Arms Men Count Up Results

Britain Yields to Aid Peace

Wales Meets Changing Times

Airship Would Rescue Yacht

IN Lausanne's reparations conference the guns of past hatreds roar—but only in diminishing thunders. "The French are demanding the impossible; we had better adjourn," cries German Chancellor von Papen, and agrees to a new conciliatory move. "I will never make political concessions to the Germans," shouts French Premier Herriot, as his men present the first clause of a treaty nullifying all past treaties and satisfying the Germans. Under the bluster is a tremendous determination to settle this difficult question now. Germany agrees to a final payment of 3,000,000,000 marks. Statesmanship has seldom conceded so much, along with so much bombast. Four texts are drafted for the final agreements. "We wander in a forest of texts!" cries Herriot. But an excited world waits, ready to cheer—it believes at last the way opens out of the forest.

* * *

¶ President Hoover fails in his effort to effect a compromise with Speaker John N. Garner on the $2,100,000,000 emergency relief bill. Garner refuses to waive his demand for direct federal loans to individuals, an important measure is deadlocked, and Congress's adjourning is made uncertain. The Speaker attacks the President, saying he is through with class legislation, then undertakes to force his measure through both houses. The President's statement says the Garner provision threatens to destroy the Government's credit and to bring disaster to the people. It would give the Government new functions—would put it into "the most gigantic banking and pawnbroking business in all history."

* * *

¶ Geneva decides it will not accept President Hoover's proposed arms cut, then counts up the real things the disarmament conference has accomplished. Chemical and bacteriological warfare have been marked to be abolished. Heavy mobile guns and heavy tanks have been condemned, submarines held to a limit. Other points lead up to a total many nations regard as satisfactory under present conditions. The report will ask the United States to watch unrestricted private enterprise—to prevent big factories from hawking weapons among nations still tempted by war.

* * *

¶ Britain bids for Anglo-Irish peace by showing a liberal mood. Even while moving second reading of the special duties bill under which it may tax Irish imports to meet the annuities, the Government announces its readiness to consider the possibility of arbitrating not only annuities, but £2,000,000 other charges which President de Valera has challenged. The cry of conservatives, "We go too far," is met by a statement from Dominions Secretary Thomas which is cheered by all elements in the House of Commons—"It is never too far when it is an effort for peace."

* * *

¶ Wales measures the heavy battle its citizens are waging against the elemental forces of change. Oil is replacing coal, machines supplanting men, new supplies try to gobble the demand. But the Welsh are never-yielding fighters—they are patiently bringing about changes in themselves to meet the changes in their times.

* * *

¶ The huge U. S. Navy dirigible Akron startles quiet Bermuda as it skims the ocean in search of the racing yacht Curlew and its crew. Back in far-away yesterday boats sped frantically after any ill-fated balloon that drifted out to sea, but our age reverses the hazard. When the devious deep now threatens to carry water-logged victims down, rescuers whiz out to snatch them to safety—to snatch them up into the solid old air.

* * *

¶ International Coöperation Day is celebrated in 40 countries. The 70,000,000 members of the International Coöperative Alliance, on their tenth anniversary, affirm their fundamental faith with a resolution—that only by pulling together, as the Coöps do, will the nations emerge from their crisis.

* * *

¶ Belgium watches Prof. Auguste Piccard prepare for a second ascent into the stratosphere with a balloon and airtight gondola. He hopes to reach a height far above 10 miles and return safely, having made many improvements in his equipment. Wireless will be carried, so he may signal for help if he again lands on an Alpine glacier. Professor Piccard had expected to send a substitute on this next flight, having promised his wife not to take the hazard a second time. But his enthusiasm and faith have been too much for Mme. Piccard—she bids him forget his promise and go star-bumping once more.

Prohibition Party Names Him Leader

The Christian Science Monitor-Keystone-Underwood

WILLIAM D. UPSHAW

Nominated for Presidency

Political Drys Name Upshaw For President

Former Georgia Congressman Willing to Give Way for Borah

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 7—In accordance with the expressed desire of Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho that the Prohibition Party's nomination for the Presidency fall on shoulders other than his own, Mr. William D. Upshaw, former Democratic representative from Georgia, was today nominated as the party's candidate.

The name of Senator Borah had been formally presented as the presidential standard bearer in national convention last night; but Mr. Borah let it be known that, while he appreciated the honor he preferred that some other representative should be selected. The new nominee announced that he would withdraw from the candidacy at any time if Senator Borah changed his mind, or if any other representative dry leader would agree to head a third party movement.

Mr. Frank S. Regan of Rockford, Ill., Mr. Harley W. Kidder of Vermont, and Dr. D. Leigh Colvin of New York were competing candidates for the nomination against Mr. Upshaw.

According to convention leaders, Senator Borah believes that if a third party candidate is to be put into the field it should come through a "united uprising" of drys at the conference scheduled to be held in Washington the latter part of next week.

Whether it will be possible for drys to unite on a third party ticket appears doubtful in view of the strong opposition voiced here by the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement. After a three-day canvass of the situation, leaders of this group stand firm in their conviction that it will be better to work through the two major parties, where possible, in continuing the fight for efficient prohibition enforcement. They believe there is neither time nor organization to perfect a third-party ticket for next November.

What Opposition Thinks

It will be better, opponents of a third-party ticket feel, to seek out tried and true drys from among the candidates for Congress, for state legislatures and for executive offices from within the Republican and Democratic parties and where no real drys can be found, to start working immediately for recapture of primary elections and conventions at the state and general elections of 1933 and 1934. Also, it was pointed out, demand for a third party to suit persons holding progressive and radical economic theories has diminished because of the nomination of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

New England Crop Outlook Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 7—Crop conditions in New England and New York State are generally promising, except that the hay crop is light, reports received at the Federal Land Bank say. Favorable reports are received concerning the potato crop. Corn and onion prospects are uneven in the Connecticut Valley section. Truck crops in Rhode Island are about 75 per cent normal.

From many quarters come reports that farmers are now operating largely on a cash basis, having paid off their debts at more or less sacrifice, with the net result of improving their position and putting them in readiness to profit quickly by even a small increase in prices of farm products. The morale of farmers is being well sustained, reports say.

While observations reveal no such "back to the land" movement in New England as is reported from the middle West, numerous city residents have acquired farms hereabout, either as summer homes or for year-round use. These are being purchased at favorable prices. There is practically no demand for farm lands on the part of the rural people.

South Wales Starts 'Battle' Against Forces of Change To Win Citadel of Work

Gallant Feats of Individual Action Recorded in Campaign—Closing of Mine Pits Affects Many Other Lines of Endeavor

How to end the world slump? South Wales, where the decline of the coal industry has brought about an unprecedented situation, is one of the "key" districts in the process of world recovery.

The following is the first of four articles describing the conditions in that area and showing what is being done there and what it is hoped to do to bring back prosperity.

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MERTHYR, South Wales—Here, in one of the world's pioneer coal fields, man is fighting a rear-guard action against elemental forces. And it has to be admitted that he is getting the worst of it—so far.

But is he downhearted? Not a bit of it.

The forces against which Merthyr and the whole of South Wales are fighting, are changed times, changed tastes, changed methods. Oil is taking the place of coal, machines are supplanting men; new pits, and new coal fields even are being used in preference to the older ones.

Consequently many of the pits around Merthyr have had to close down. Each week others follow suit, or their staffs are reduced. In the end, unless a new means of livelihood is found in South Wales itself, this must involve the evacuation of the part of the battle field concerned.

Men and women whose whole lives have been bound up in coal, will have to seek—some are already seeking—new homes, new occupations, new interests. And this fresh outlook seems very hard to find in these days of general industrial recession.

Maybe, the greater part of the world is contending with the same problem. But here in South Wales, the difficulty presents itself in a peculiarly concentrated form. Consequently, a friendly eye on South Wales's struggle with adversity should help to point the way to a wider solution.

The South Wales coal field winds like a snake for 100 miles across the verdant hills and smiling valleys of some of the finest scenery in Great Britain. At the height of its prosperity, shortly after the World War, there were a quarter of a million persons engaged in the industry. During the previous century forests of houses had replaced the oaks and elms of the hillsides. Viaducts and bridges had criss-crossed in the valleys. Vast gray man-made mountains crept like prowling cats over the meadows. They are the coal "tips" where all the stone and rubbish mined with the coal are deposited.

Some of the tips had been growing, growing, growing for 130 years—until that rear-guard action began four or five years ago. But now the procession of buckets up fully one-third of the endless ropeways has ceased. In many cases, the ropeways themselves have been dismantled. Grass is the only thing that is growing on those tips now.

And what of the forests of houses? In row after row, the inhabitants have no work to do—have had nothing to do for years. Whole streets are in this condition—whole towns

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

DRY SQUADRON BACKS HOOVER ON PROHIBITION

Democratic Wet Platform Repudiated—Law Enforcement Stressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 7—President Hoover has been indorsed as the man most likely if elected to maintain the Eighteenth Amendment or to enforce it while it is a law, in a statement issued today by four dry leaders who are officers of the Flying Squadron Foundation.

Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, president of the foundation; Miss Norma C. Brown, secretary of the Allied Forces for Prohibition; Prof. James A. Tate, a leading prohibitionist of Tennessee, and Mr. Edward E. Mittman, prominent member of the Allied Forces, concurred in the statement.

Despite the declaration of the Republican Party for resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment, these leaders find in Republican utterances rallying points for their cause.

Obedience to and enforcement of the law as a means of national security, duty of the President to enforce the law, impropriety of state or individual to nullify the law by nonobservance and the unwarrantability of referendums without constitutional sanctions were specified as declarations justifying dry support.

Regarded as National Issue

The evident recognition of the Republican convention that prohibition at its worst is better than the legalized saloon and that prohibition must be regarded as a national issue were cited as further bases for dry alignment.

The Democratic platform was repudiated because of its unequivocal stand for repeal.

"The heart of the liquor plank of the Democratic platform is," according to the statement, "in the first eight words: 'We advocate the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.'"

Because the Democrats have issued a mandate to be wet, because they have not uttered a word in advocacy of law enforcement and because they have shown "complete acquiescence in the demand of the wets for the return of beer" the dry leaders indicate that they will turn from the Democrats to the party that has left some hope that prohibition will be retained.

In contrast to the mandatory nature of the Democratic stand on the dry issue, the Republican convention "neither pledges the party power nor seeks through its platform to obligate the members of Congress" to vote for resubmission, the statement declares.

Emphasis on Enforcement

Particular emphasis was placed upon the Administration's "admitted" progress in enforcement. The statement concluded:

"In full consideration of the foregoing, in confidence that Herbert Hoover has not retreated from his position on the Eighteenth Amendment, that he will stand to the last against weakening the legislation in its support and that he will continue solemnly to regard his oath to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution," and in faith that all this will be confirmed by his speech of acceptance and subsequent utterances, we believe that, whether judged by our chances to maintain the Eighteenth Amendment or by the promise of enforcement while it remains the law, it is to the interest of the prohibition cause, that he be reelected."

ANCIENT BOSTON SENDS BOOK TO NAMESAKE CITY

Boston, Mass., Receives History as Gesture of Friendship

The voice of Boston, Eng., spoke across the ocean today in greeting to Boston, Mass., in the form of a leather-bound record of the history of the ancient town, taken from the personal library of the Bishop of Lincoln, whose diocese includes Old Boston, and sent to the people of Boston in the United States for a gift to its municipal library.

The gift is an acknowledgment and appreciation of the people of the mother town for a fund of $50,000 raised last year by a committee headed by Mr. Allan Forbes of the State Street Trust Company, to help restore the tower of the old church there.

When Mr. Walter R. Whiting, representing the citizens of Boston, took this contribution over to England, he was given the stout old book by the Bishop to fetch back with him.

At 11 o'clock Mr. James M. Curley, Mayor of the new Boston came into the celebrated Abbey Room of the Boston Public Library. He spoke briefly with Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and with the British Consul-General in Boston, Mr. Edward C. Gray, and with Mr. Milton Lord, librarian.

Mr. Whiting told briefly of the services held by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the famous old St. Botolph Church at the time the gift was received for the work of restoration, and of the kindly impulse of the Bishop of Lincoln to send a gift which, recording "The History and Antiquities of Boston, England," would be of interest to Bostonians here as an item in the permanent historical collection.

Mayor Curley accepted the gift for the city. He spoke of his own trip to the mother city, just preceding the delegation which took the money gift; and of the "acceptable holiday" granted the school children in honor of his visit; and of the fact that, of the 12,000 inhabitants of Boston, England, 20,000 turned out to hear him speak in the evening from the balcony of the Guildhall.

THE MONITOR INDEX

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 9
Financial News—Page 4 and 5
News of Sports—Page 8

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 2
The Young Folks' Page 6
The Home Forum 7
Silencing Discontent
[With Russian Translation]
Scouts the World Around 8
Daily Features 11
Editorials 12

THINGS PRESENT

These are days when voters cannot afford to scatter their fire. "Making Dry Votes Count Most," on the Editorial page, is recommended for study by every reader.

Interested in stamps? Read the "Stamp Corner" on the Young Folks' page. It is authoritative—and appears only once a month.

There may be some who do not need to read "Gracious Manners" on the Home Forum; but then, again, it might not be a waste of time for them to see what Emerson has to say on the subject.

When you said, "The crux of the whole matter is . . ." what did you mean? Perhaps just what you said; but better play safe and see the "Word a Day" (next-to-the-last page).

AND THINGS TO COME

Have you liked the improved Household Arts, Crafts, Cuisine page? Look for it tomorrow.

Friday, of course, brings another installment of Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By."

FLIERS BELIEVED SOARING INTO SIBERIAN WILDS

Refueling Base Prepared at Omsk, 1600 Miles Beyond Moscow

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP)—At 2 p. m., today (7 a. m., E. D. T.) officials at the Government airport here had found no trace of Mr. James Mattern and Capt. Bennett Griffin, American round-the-world fliers who at that time were many hours overdue from Berlin.

Early this morning when the normal flying time between the two points had elapsed they sent out inquiries to all the main points on the route which the fliers were to have followed.

At the airport mechanics and others remained on the job all night and all day.

The Kazan airport, about three hours flying time east of Moscow was one of the points which reported no sign of the Century of Progress. Kazah is on the way to Omsk.

Cross Polish Frontier

The only word of them was a belated dispatch from Koenigsberg this morning which said they had crossed the German frontier into Poland at 12:02 a. m. (7:05 p. m., E. D. T., Wednesday). They were sighted over Lake Wysztyt, near Hegelingen. There was a possibility that the Century of Progress might have come down between Berlin and Moscow. The terrain in that area is not too rough for a successful emergency landing, but it is not thickly settled and communication would not be easy.

On the other hand it was possible that Mr. Mattern and Captain Griffin passed over Moscow in the night and drove on East toward Omsk, 1600 miles further along their route.

Fuel at Omsk

They had no fuel depot at Moscow because the quality obtainable there was not satisfactory. There is, however, a supply awaiting them at Omsk.

Both fliers have had some experience in navigation and, since they went over their projected course very carefully before leaving New York, it seemed likely that if there were no difficulties of weather or trouble with the plane they would be able to find their way to Omsk handily.

Others who have flown this course followed the trans-Siberian Railway from Moscow to Omsk, a distance of 1600 miles. This, added to the 950 miles from Berlin to Moscow would give them a 2550-mile jump.

At 140 miles an hour, approximately the speed which they made from Harbor Grace to Berlin, they would reach Omsk some time in the forenoon today, assuming that they were still in the air.

Communication with Omsk is not of the best and if they should land there, there probably would be some delay in getting word of their arrival to the world.

Albania Avoids Budget Deficits With Italy's Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—Though one of the newest, smallest and poorest countries in Europe, Albania, with a million inhabitants, is not making a fuss about paying its foreign debts or balancing its budget.

Not because it is paying its debts or balancing its budget, and not because it is unaffected by the crisis, but due to the fact it has a wonderful ally which furnishes money to pay accounts that are in arrears, and lends money without interest and without seeking for it back again at any definite date.

It is Italy that balances Albania's budgets and supplies her with money for new roads and buildings.

For the coming year the budget has been reduced by 1,500,000 gold francs and totals a little over £6,000,000. Half of it goes to the army and police. The third largest expenditure is for education. Public works come next, but really they are second, for a large part of a new extra-budget loan is being used for them.

The two biggest budget cuts this year were in the army appropriations and King's salary.

Lowering World Flight Time

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

FLIERS WHO SET RECORD TO BERLIN

Left to Right—JAMES MATTERN and CAPT. BENNETT GRIFFIN Beside Their Plane Century of Progress.

'Wandering in Forest of Texts' Describes Reparations Parley

Ground Ready for Accord but Search for Right Words Continues—French and German Spokesmen Deliver Ultimatums for Home Consumption

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switz., July 7—"We are wandering in a forest of texts," said the French Premier, M. Edouard Herriot, today at the conclusion of the morning's negotiations with the German Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, and he expressed accurately the Lausanne conference's final search for words to incorporate the already underlying agreement.

The participating Governments are agreed that present convention must abrogate previous reparations texts—thereby meeting Germany's so-called political demands in respect to the Versailles Treaty; they are also apparently agreed on total of the final payment—3,000,000,000 marks; the allies are in accord—which in any case was inevitable—that the present settlement depends for permanent legal acceptance upon negotiations with the United States. Details of the proposed bond issue and other questions seem similarly accordant. But in the midst of plenty of agreement the delegates face the old problem of putting their unity into satisfactory language.

Meanwhile the external atmosphere of the negotiations is not helpful and is unpleasant. M. Herriot and Capt. von Papen periodically receive their national newspaper men and release blasts of intransigence. "I will never make political concessions," roars M. Herriot at the very moment when French experts are presenting a draft of a first clause of the Lausanne convention which by annulling previous treaties satisfies the Germans.

Exchange of Fiery Words

"I will never give in while the French are demanding the impossible; we had better adjourn," thunders Capt. von Papen, while behind the scenes he makes concessions on the total of payment and is justifiably gratified at what Germany will interpret as final annulment of the "war guilt lie."

Thus the conference moves in an atmosphere of unreality. The so-called difficulties are delusive and all clear-thinking observers so recognize them. The only danger is that the political poison gas released for domestic purposes may sweep back to Lausanne.

Of this, however, there is little likelihood, since the consequences would be catastrophic. But alleged statesmanship seldom has made itself so ridiculous in public and so absurdly played the rôle of a mock Hercules in its public prints. If the

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2)

British Offer Bid for Peace To Free State

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 7—A new bid for Anglo-Irish peace has been made by the British Government in offering to broaden the basis of the proposed arbitration tribunal.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary of State, announced this in the House of Commons yesterday, when he moved second reading of the special duties bill under which the British Government intends to recoup itself if the Free State persists in withholding land annuity and other payments.

The British Government, Mr. Thomas said, would consider any variation acceptable to the Free State in the form of the Empire tribunal recommended by the Imperial Conference in 1930 with reservation only that the tribunal must be drawn from within the British Commonwealth.

The Dominions Secretary added that the British Government would also, in order to show its desire for the friendly settlement of all financial questions, consider the possibility of agreeing to arbitration on charges (totaling about £2,000,000) which the Free State has challenged in addition to the land annuities.

This offer is a material advance upon that hitherto made in that the Empire tribunal originally proposed was to have been unmodified and financial questions other than annuities excluded.

A few Conservatives think too much has been conceded, but the general view is that the new offer is wise statesmanship. There were cries of "too far" when Mr. Thomas asked the House of Commons after making his statement whether it was possible to go further. But he was cheered by all parties when he retorted, "It is never too far to make an effort for peace."

The special duties bill carried on second reading by the decisive majority of 321 votes to 41, but hopes are now widespread here that it may not after all become necessary to operate it.

AIR SURVEY ORDERED

WASHINGTON, July 7 (By U. P.)—The boundary arbitration commission for Honduras and Guatemala has adjourned until Oct. 1, and has instructed its secretary, Mr. Benjamin Cohen, to arrange for an air survey of a portion of the disputed territory.

New York's $25,000,000 Homes Plan Proposes Clean-Up of Slums of City

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7—If New York City would clear up its slums and build low-cost modern homes on the sites, the rentals would be sufficient to repay a $25,000,000 loan required to finance the project, according to the Public Building Conference.

In a letter to the Board of Estimate, made public today, the conference urged the establishment of a department of city housing, headed by a man of outstanding ability, to work out a comprehensive construction plan to be financed by a loan of $25,000,000 from the Federal Government under the compromise relief-construction bill which probably "will be enacted into law at an early date."

The funds, whether obtained as a loan from the Federal Government or from the sale of municipal bonds, would be repaid entirely from rentals at $8 a room, and not by taxation, the letter said. It stressed the need for low rent homes.

"No new housing, even that provided under the terms of the state housing laws, reaches down to the needs of the average working man," it said. The market is well supplied with houses renting for $15 a month a room, but there are almost no new buildings renting for $8 a room, it added.

The project also would have a beneficial effect on the employment situation and stimulate activity in the building industry, the letter said.

The letter urged immediate action and the calling of a special session of the Legislature to pass the necessary legislation. Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch is chairman of the conference, which was formed "to promote good housing through government loans and public construction, accessible to those people who cannot be adequately housed at present at rents they can afford to pay."

GARNER RIFT WITH HOOVER BARS RELIEF

President and Speaker Disagree on Lending to Individuals

BOTH DEFINE ISSUE AS EACH VIEWS IT

Makes Nation Pawnbroker, Says Executive—Class Legislation, Retorts Texan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 7—President Hoover will remain adamant in his condemnation of the $2,100,000,000 relief bill as long as it contains a provision insisted upon by Speaker John N. Garner of Texas that funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may be lent to private individuals.

The President's veto power and his authority to call Congress back into session give him the upper hand in the present controversy. He has already been quoted by those close to him that he will call Congress back into session within 24 hours if it adjourns without enacting a relief measure.

The two-hour conference yesterday between congressional leaders and President Hoover at the White House came to nought in its attempts to compromise on some of the features of the bill objectionable to the President, in order that some kind of relief might be enacted. As it is, Mr. Hoover has made it apparent that he will veto the bill in its present form.

The split came on the lending of federal funds to private individuals.

President Hoover declared that such a provision would transform the Reconstruction Corporation into the "most gigantic banking and pawnbroking business in all history."

"It is not too much to say that the measure proposed and insisted upon even to the extent of defeat of relief legislation by the Speaker of the House threatens the credit of the United States Government and disaster to our people," the President declared. "The proposal," he went on, "violates every principle of sound finance and of government."

Garner Makes Appeal

Meanwhile at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, Mr. Garner made an equally emphatic appeal for his side of the problem, basing it on his determination to "help the little fellow" instead of limiting aid to corporate interests. The two points of view were interpreted as symbolic of those which will characterize the two political parties during the coming presidential campaign. The fact that two of the principals of the race took part made the sparring all the more important.

The President pointed to the "fatal" difficulty of requiring the seven men composing the Reconstruction Corporation to pass upon hundreds of thousands of small and large loans. "It would," he declared, "set up a huge bureaucracy able to dictate the welfare of millions of people and at the will of its agents deal favor and disaster amongst them."

The President pointed out that it is wrong, in his opinion, to hold out hope to the people of the United States that the Government is prepared to take care of their credit needs with the "ridiculously small sum provided, or the impossible organization urged."

A shifting of responsibility from Congress to the corporation was also charged.

Mr. Garner is regarded as having sounded the keynote of his campaign for the Vice-Presidency when he stepped down into the well of the House to take up the issue with President Hoover over the question of relief.

The immediate point of difference between the two candidates for high office was title three of the relief bill. The real issue was the same one adopted by Governor Roosevelt when he first made his plea for "the forgotten man at the bottom of the economic pyramid."

Indicates Campaign Issue

The Speaker did not refer specifically to the "forgotten man" but, as he announced his determination to defend the popular interest on the question of relief, the similarity between his social and economic theories and those of his leader on the Democratic ticket indicated that the two are prepared to base their campaign on the same issue. Mr. Garner declared he was "through with class legislation."

With both sides of the House listening intently Mr. Garner first outlined the results of the two White House conferences, explaining that he had surrendered on titles one and three of the bill in the hopes of securing a compromise but that when it came to title two he refused to agree to any limitation on the authority of the reference to make loans to individuals.

For the Average Man

"I said to the President this morning, as I said to him last night, that I am through with class legislation. You want to provide this $3,500,000,000, and you (turning to the Republicans) want to give it to the railroads, the insurance companies, the mortgage companies and the intense wealth of the country.

"They said to me, 'Why all the people will get the benefit out of it.' My friends, it is too high. The drippings do not reach down to earth. I want to start at the bottom. I want these seven men who control this corporation to have the right to say that this money is lifted into

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

GARFIELD SCANS ADMINISTRATION OF REPUBLICANS

Tells Virginia Institute of Measures Taken to Improve Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 7—A vigorous defense of Administration policies since the business recession began in 1929, made in a formal address by Mr. James R. Garfield, chairman of the resolutions committee of the Republican national convention, before the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia, indicates that the Republican Party will meet the Democratic challenge to fight the campaign out on the economic issue.

Outlining Republican policies of the last two years, Mr. Garfield unhesitatingly took up the gage thrown down by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt when he stated in his acceptance speech at Chicago that "it is inevitable that the main issue of this campaign should revolve about the clear fact of our economic condition."

Mr. Garfield denied that the Government is responsible for the economic recession, which he blamed largely upon "the assumption of debts beyond ability to pay." He detailed Administration activities in speeding up the federal building program, strengthening the land bank system, assisting home owners, aiding banks, formation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, assistance to railroads and maintenance of unimpaired public credit. The Administration, he declared, rests on its achievements in this program in its appeal to be continued in power.

The speaker called attention to the refusal of the Republican Party to consider any change in the Eighteenth Amendment as based upon the need for increased revenue, and stressed the efforts at international coöperation made by the President.

Revision of Antitrust Laws

Mr. Garfield also gave an exposition of the Republican attitude toward demand for revision of the antitrust laws when he appeared as an impromptu speaker before the round table on that subject with the statement that "the experiment of strict enforcement of the antitrust laws has not proved successful."

"The time has come," he said, "when constructive suggestions regarding modification of these laws should be presented to Congress. We cannot longer tolerate a situation that makes it impossible for men honestly to carry on their trade with a fair profit for themselves and their workers. Industry has been prevented from taking the necessary steps to deal wisely with its own problems by the prohibitions of the antitrust laws."

A forecast that Congressional action of far-reaching effect is inevitable unless the Government immediately decides on a foreign loan policy which will adequately safeguard the public interest, made by Mr. George J. Eder, former chief of the Latin-American section of the Department of Commerce, aroused warm discussion at the round table on Latin-American relations.

Mr. Eder, who until recently directed Commerce Department investigation of Latin-American bond flotations, declared that many bankers have flatly ignored the warnings of department experts and have sold millions of dollars of unsound securities to the American investor, either in ignorance or defiance of the fact that the borrowing countries had a history of unbalanced budgets and unpaid debts, and that the money was to be spent for non-productive purposes.

Millions in Defaulted Bonds

The lack of official objection to a bond issue by the State Department has been taken by uninformed investors as Government approval, and the result is that they are left with more than $300,000,000 worth of the defaulted bonds of eight South American countries.

"Government supervision of loans is impractical; the Government could not guarantee the soundness of bond issues," he said. "But there is no reason why full facts regarding loans could not be given out. If the State Department, immediately upon announcement of a new bond issue by the banks, would issue a circular giving all the facts bearing on the financial status of the country involved, and the conditions surrounding the loan, the public interest would be protected and bankers would be eager to consult the department.

"Many loans have been floated in the past which should never have been offered to the public. Department of Commerce experts in 1925 and 1926 often advised against certain loans, only to have their advice ignored by the bankers".

Mr. Eder recalled that President Hoover in 1926 outlined as an ideal foreign loan policy that "no loans should be made except for productive enterprises," but said that no progress toward realization of this policy has been made.

Banker Answers Criticism

The plight of the holder of worthless Latin-American securities was presented by Dr. Max Winkler, president of the American Council of Foreign Bondholders, who assailed the bankers identified with the distribution of now worthless bonds to the American public for failing to take action in the interest of the bondholders in the present crisis.

Mr. George F. Train of the National City Company retorted to criticism of the investment bankers with the contention that the flotation of large bond issues for Latin America was an inevitable phase of the era of inflation and easy credit. He sharply criticized the recent Senate committee investigation of foreign loans as "the greatest handicap which can be placed upon forthcoming negotiations for reconstruction of defaulted Latin-American obligations."

The establishment of a national council to open up the new possibilities for economic development by American industry in Latin America and pave the way for a prosperity which would permit resumption of debt payments was urged by Dr. J. F. Normano, associate director of the Harvard Bureau for Economic Research in Latin America.

Present Laws Defended

The issue between the public, feeling that the anti-trust laws represent the consumer's stake in industry, and business, which is demanding modification of those laws, was clearly drawn at the session of the round table on anti-trust laws, at which Prof. Milton Handler of Columbia Law School, a leading trade economist and lawyer, sharply challenged the statements of former speakers that immediate modification of the laws is in the public interest.

Mr. Handler declared that a joint congressional inquiry with broad powers of recommendation and investigation should precede any permanent change in the Sherman Act. To relieve the present crisis which faces many industries, he recommended that the Federal Trade Commission receive the power to suspend application of the anti-trust laws for two years, but only for those industries in which 30 per cent of the concerns are operating without profit.

The fundamental cleavage of viewpoint between the "practical business man" and the theoretical economist was brought out in a good humored but warm discussion between the industrial leaders and the university group of economists attending the round table in which the argument "You know nothing of the practical problems of any business" was met by the assertion of Mr. Handler and Dr. Abraham Berglund of the University of Virginia that no man engaged in a single industry can see the relations of that industry to other groups and to the general public welfare.

TOBEY TO ENTER FIELD FOR CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 7—Mr. Charles W. Tobey, former Governor of New Hampshire, announced today that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Second congressional district. By this announcement, Mr. Tobey is first in a field which will probably include at least two other candidates.

The former Governor of New Hampshire served four terms in the New Hampshire Legislature, one as Speaker of the House, and another as president of the Senate. He has been an active participant in agricultural and business life and is a vice-chairman of the New England Council. During the war he served without compensation as chairman of the Liberty Loan Campaign, and as an assistant to Mr. Hoover, who was then directing federal food administration.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, probably with light showers tonight; cooler Friday night; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire: Showers tonight and probably Friday morning; somewhat warmer tonight; cooler in interior Friday; cooler Friday night.

Maine: Showers tonight and probably Friday morning; cooler Friday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh south, shifting to west winds, and mostly overcast weather, with occasional showers late tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	66	68	Montreal	68	82
Bismarck	54	64	Nantucket	66	74
Boston	69	82	New Orleans	68	70
Buffalo	70	72	New York	68	70
Calgary	46	66	Norfolk, Va.	70	88
Charleston	82	96	North Platte	62	94
Chicago	66	88	Philadelphia	70	70
Cincinnati	70	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	110
Denver	66	94	Pittsburgh	72	86
Eastport, Me.	66	74	Portland, Me.	66	80
Hatteras	74	90	Raleigh	76	92
Honolulu, T.H.	..	80	St. Louis	78	90
7p.m. July6	76	..	St. Paul	64	82
Helena, Mont.	50	78	Salt Lake City	66	90
Huron, S. D.	60	84	San Francisco	52	68
Jacksonville	84	94	SantaFe, N.M.	62	84
Kansas City	76	88	Seattle	50	68
Key West	84	90	Tampa	82	96
Los Angeles	62	76	Washington	68	72
Memphis	78	84	Wichita, Kan.	74	88
Miami, Fla.	86	88	Williston, N.D.	54	74

A—8 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 7.
B—Maximum July 6.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:36 p. m.; Friday, 2:47 a. m. Height of tides, 8.6 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society 107 Falmouth Street Boston Mass Subscription price payable in advance postpaid to all countries. One Year $9 00 six months $4 50 three months $2.25; one month 75c Single copies 3 cents (Printed in U S A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston Mass. U S A Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918

EVENTS TONIGHT

Opening Esplanade concert, direction of Mr. Arthur Fiedler, Charles River Esplanade, Chestnut Street and Embankment Road, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Final film in series, "The Sunset Route to California," auspices Phalanx Club, Vialle Room, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Das Lied Ist Laus," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Spanish paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Exhibitions:

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; woodcuts of the Far East, to June 30; British etchings, 1650-1850; engravings by Stefano della Bella; paints by Goya; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints; designs in color by Anne Allen.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Cassen Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—General summer display.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 158 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

For other exhibitions, see Tuesday's Monitor

COTTON EXCHANGE SEAT $9250

NEW YORK, July 7—New York Cotton Exchange membership held by the estate of A. E. Norden has been sold to Marshall Geer for another for $9250, off $300 from previous sale.

SMITH PLEDGE SAID TO ASSURE UNBROKEN RANKS

Former Leader as Well as Shouse Announce Support of Ticket

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7—Friends and supporters of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt were confident today that the ranks of the Democracy would be a solid phalanx back of his campaign for the Presidency, following announcements by Mr. Alfred E. Smith and Mr. Jouett Shouse that they were back of the ticket.

Mr. Smith's pledge of support, long awaited, came yesterday. His regularity was not a surprise in political quarters, nor to anyone aware of the rigorous application of this major tenet of organization politics in the Tammany school, under whose segis his political career has been sponsored. There were plenty of people, however, to look obliquely at the elaborate rejection of the proposal that he should head a third party ticket in the forthcoming campaign with which he featured his statement of support.

Mr. Smith advanced as his reason for spurning such an opportunity that it was "not practical at this time," and this was seen as pasting a definite label on the grudging quality of his allegiance to which he gave first instance in omitting any mention of candidates in his formal statement of party fealty.

The fact of citing that a large number of voters—Mr. Smith placed them at "thousands"—had come to him to head such a bolt was another way of warning, these quarters argued, that the Roosevelt-Garner ticket faced a looseness of party ties that may have an important bearing upon the election. Certainly, it was held, the tone of the Smith announcement was anything but calculated to warm this element to active participation in the campaign.

Pressed by newspapermen for enlightenment on his failure to name either Governor Roosevelt or Speaker John N. Garner, of Texas, Roosevelt running mate, in his statement Mr. Smith countered that he saw "no occasion for mentioning of the names of the candidates."

"I said I would support the Democratic Party," he said. "How can I do that without supporting its candidates? When I say I will support the party, that means that I will support the candidates, the platform and the party."

Questioned regarding reports that he intended to make a trip to Europe, Mr. Smith replied, "that's a joke," and he also declared there was nothing to the story that he intended to run for Governor this fall.

"Are you going to speak for Governor Roosevelt?" he was asked.

"I'm not going to talk about that today," he replied, and, pointing to the statement, added, "that is all there is. You asked for it and you got it."

In Roosevelt quarters, however, the Smith pronouncement was regarded as proof that the party would present a united front in the fall election, and that the breaches left by the convention would be filled, every one.

The Shouse message of support was made in Albany. It addressed the Governor as "Dear Frank" and, stating that the party had been brought to the point where it could go forward to victory, offered his services, in so far as personal obligations would permit, "to help achieve the results which are readily possible."

Baker Support Pledged

CLEVELAND, July 7 (AP)—Mr. Newton D. Baker said yesterday he would support the candidacy of Governor Roosevelt for the Presidency. Mr. Baker said he was surprised there was any doubt as to his loyalty toward either the party or the candidate.

"Will you support Governor Roosevelt," he was asked.

"Of course," he said.

The former Secretary of War said he had no statement at present, but intimated that he would give full expression to his views at a meeting of the county Democratic executive committee in about two weeks.

Boston Art Notes

Foster Brothers

At the shop of Foster Brothers on Park Square, there is to be seen a one-man exhibition of the etchings by Mr. Sears Gallagher. The display is a comprehensive one including the prints made by the artist over a period of years. Mr. Gallagher is one of the outstanding craftsmen in this vicinity. His work is known to every devotee of the galleries, and it has ound its way to many a museum collection. Well does he know the medium, for it is one in which he feels quite at home, no matter what subject he undertakes. Etching requires years of practice and adaptation; there are too many performers, alas, who believe it may be taken up as a hobby.

Mr. Gallagher can manipulate the etched line either with freedom and ease as he does in some luminous beach scenes, or he may prefer a meticulous style in which he builds up forms solidly. Especially in architectural subjects does he resort to the latter manner. He portrays not remote subjects, but local ones. The churches and public buildings of Boston and Cambridge have fared well in his hands and have been portrayed with dignity and charm.

At Foster Brothers there may be seen many of these subjects including, Boston Old and New, the State House, the Public Library and others. There may also be seen some of his recent plates such as "Soundings" which are the most atmospheric ever made by Mr. Gallagher. In these subjects of the seacoast he reveals himself the genuine New Englander. He belongs in the class of Benson and Homer.

D. A.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Y. W. C. A. talk.
5:10 Ritter's Tap Dancer.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, Pop's Pirate Club.
5:45 Helen Moody, mezzo contralto.
6:00 "The Daily Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Talk, Mr. David O. Woodbury.
7:15 Michael Ahern, baritone; Wilbur Burleigh, organist.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Olsen and Johnson, comedians.
9:00 NBC, "Big Six of the Air"; piano trio; Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, G. Washington Concert Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; Walter O'Keefe; Denny Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Mayflower Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Marimba Band; soloists.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather report.
6:02 Sports Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBS, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 "Musical Comedy Moments."
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 Piano and xylophone recital.
8:45 "Snoop and Scoop"; skit.
9:00 NBC, Dramatic program.
9:30 NBC, "Thompkins Corners," sketch.
10:00 Crowley and Sweeney, skit.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, Rodemich Orchestra; soloist.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:30 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 Shepard musical sketch book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Romance of the Out-of-Doors, with Bob Emery; Winthrop Packard, speaker.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:30 "Rajput"; transcription.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Four Eton Boys.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien, tenor.
8:45 CBS, "Ida Fialeka" sketch.
9:00 CBS, Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine sketches.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Dancing by the Sea."
5:15 "The Happy Repairman."
5:30 CBS, Round Towners Quartet.
5:45 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Current events—Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball scores.
6:36 CBS dance music.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 CBS, The Street Singer.
7:45 "Hum and Strum," harmony duo.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, "Midsummer Nights"; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet; organ.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
11:15 to 12:00 CBS dance music.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL NAMED CHIEF SCOUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General of New Zealand, has become Chief Scout for the Dominion. Lord Bledisloe declared that Lord Baden-Powell had asked him, in view of the reorganization of the movement in the Dominion, to become its head, and he had consented.

Lady Bledisloe is Dominion President of the Girl Guides.

INDIAN BANK RATE REDUCED

BOMBAY, July 7—Imperial Bank of India reduced its discount rate to 4 per cent from 6 per cent.

POLITICAL DRYS NAME UPSHAW FOR PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Gov. Franlin D. Roosevelt by the Democrats.

The Prohibition Party, although it has never polled a heavy vote for its own ticket, feels that in its 63-year history it has done much to keep the interest of American politics focused on prohibition. Now it believes it hears a call to arms more clearly than even in the days of the open saloon.

Major Parties Condemned

The platform unequivocally opposes the repeal or weakening of the Eighteenth Amendment and condemns the Republican and Democratic Parties for "their present determination to repeal that amendment on the excuse that it cannot be enforced."

It favors the "purchase by the Government of legally issued bonds of states and subdivisions thereof . . . paying therefor by the issue of legal tender Treasury notes . . . such bonds to be gradually retired by repayment to the Government."

Another plank recommends formation of an economic council for the consideration of such measures as regulation of the stock exchange and boards of trade; stabilization of wage schedules and hours of labor; revision of tariff schedules; revision of the banking system; development of an economic plan to stabilize industry; relief of destitute; governmental unemployment and other insurance; revaluation of all utilities, transportation systems and basic industries and other related measures "designed to assure economic security.

Urges Judicial Reform

The party pledges an economical administration. Waste, the platform says, costs more than the soldiers' bonus and feeding the poor.

Other planks favor the agricultural equalization fee, condemn waste and exploitation of natural resource and urge reform of judicial procedure.

"All representatives of the United States in foreign nations should be required to observe the principles of the Eighteenth Amendment," another plank says. "We condemn the negligence of the present Administration in not requiring such observance. We also demand that representatives of foreign nations in this country shall not be permitted liquor concessions denied to American citizens."

Federal control of the motion picture industry is urged to "prevent the degrading influence of immoral pictures and insidious propaganda connected therewith."

The platform urges continued efforts for peaceful settlement of international differences and entrance of the United States into the World Court. Abolition of child labor is favored and unjust ballot laws are denounced.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (970kc-326m)

8:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:00 p. m.—Religious talk.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Church notices.
4:15 p. m.—The Popular Pianist.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Musical and studio.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—Studio recital.
3:00 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis Browns, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey reporting.

Ibanez in Chile Urges Coöperation

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 7 (AP)—Señor Carlos Ibanez, former President, once called dictator of Chile, said today, after his return from exile in Argentina, he had not returned to seek any office, and urged Chileans to coöperate to the fullest extent with the Socialist Government of Señor Carlos Davila.

Reliable information received by the Associated Press, however, said Señor Ibanez might enter the Davila Government, possibly this week, as Minister of Defense.

The former President returned by airplane yesterday. He left the city on July 26, last year, after a popular uprising against his government. In a short statement he said he returned on account of a natural desire to live in his native land.

BOSTON GRAIN GROUP FIGHTS TRADING TAX

The new government tax on trading in commodity "futures" on the grain exchanges of the nation has resulted already in a reduced volume of trading and a narrower market and lower prices for farmers. According to the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, which is opposing the tax, the measure is defeating efforts the Government is making for improvement of agriculture and industry.

In an attempt to remove the tax on this kind of trading, a bill has been introduced in Congress and telegrams are being sent by the local grain exchange to 16 New England representatives in Congress urging them to support the bill reducing the tax on "futures."

Faneuil Hall Chosen For G. O. P. Opening

CHICAGO, July 7—The Republican national political campaign will be formally opened next Monday at historic Faneuil Hall, in Boston, by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, it was announced yesterday by Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Sanders announced the campaign opening in the following brief statement:

"Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, will open the Republican national campaign with an address at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Monday evening, July 11. It is expected that Secretary Mills will give some facts with reference to the Democratic platform and the speech of acceptance of the Democratic nominee."

South Wales Starts 'Battle' Against Forces of Change

(Continued from Page 1)

even. Of the 250,000 busy men at work in the mines before the coal strike in 1926, one today is unemployed for every two still working And of those "still working," a large proportion have only three days' work in a fortnight.

These are the figures for the whole district, which covers 1000 square miles. Naturally, there are some areas more affected than others. Mostly the villages and towns have grown up round individual pits. If its pit closes down, the village is bereft of its sole means of livelihood. Its inhabitants cannot move away, for there is nowhere else to go. They hang on perforce, hoping against hope for better times.

Travel Far for Work

The more adventurous, however, outrival the far-traveled Odysseus in their efforts to find work—anything, anywhere, in Southampton, in London, in Canada, in the United States. Some succeed, but others fail and drift back home. The population of Merthyr fell by some 10 per cent between the censuses of 1921 and 1931.

The closing of the pits has thrown many others out of work besides the miners. There are for instance, the railroad men who helped carry the coal to market, the dockers who handled it when it was transshipped overseas, the shipowners whose vessels are laid up for want of a cargo, the seamen who manned the ships. And finally there are the shopkeepers who supplied groceries, clothing, tools, bicycles and so forth in the mining areas themselves.

Go to Merthyr, Pontypridd or one of the townlets in the Rhondda valley and you will see whole streets of shops untenanted, derelict.

Likened to Greek Refugees

South Wales in fact today is a devastated area. Half, or nearly half its population are in little better plight than the Greek refugees who were turned out of Asia Minor by the Turks with scarcely their clothes to their backs. Only in South Wales there is no League Commission to look after these industrial refugees; nor a loan to help set them on their feet again.

League loans totaling £13,000,000 established more than 1,000,000 Greek refugees in new homes in Macedonia. At least as much has already been spent in South Wales where the total population is under 1,500,000, but there is little to show for it except excellent roads to places which industrially speaking are now played out. Yet who can blame the local authorities? The problem transcends localities. It is a national—maybe a world—affair.

While, collectively, little has been done—so far—to stem the advancing tide of industrial disorganization, many gallant individual feats are daily being recorded. Perhaps the most conspicuous are those of the unemployed miners themselves who get up looking cheerful after staying in bed late of a morning so as to save a meal. Nor can one overlook the women who pinch and scrape to send the children to school fed and clothed.

Many Raise Vegetables

Then there are the allotments. Both under guidance and on their own initiative, the work-denied miners have turned the most unlikely spots into vegetable gardens. Cheek by jowl lie the little plots up and down almost perpendicular banks, in odd corners by the roadside, on old refuse dumps where empty tin cans sprout among the growing plants.

Up in Cilfynidd (which the Welsh pronounce Kilvunneth), the Rev. David Owen—known to his friends as the Little Minister—has a boys' allotment club.

The lads pay a penny a week for the privilege of membership. And it is not the produce alone that they are seeking. They are starving for work more than for food. And as yet there is so little to give them. There are youths of 16, 18, even adults of 25, who have never had a chance to do a day's work since they left school.

There are a number of little groups in South Wales fighting the relentless march of the changed times. At Brynmawr, for instance, there is a Quaker settlement which trains weavers, poultry keepers, boot repairers. But the total population of the settlement is only 60. The South Wales battlefront has at least 100,000 men willing to work and unable to find any.

Club Managed by Artist

At Dowlais, where three or four years ago the ironworks used to employ thousands and now employ none, there is a boys' club run by an artist, Mr. John Dennithorne. It is a lifeboat of robust cheerfulness in a sea of desolation, but the population of Dowlais would fill several large liners.

Similarly the House of the Trees at Penrhiwfer run by the League of Good Will is an oasis of happy work for 40 young fellows. But all around the sands are pressing in.

It needs concerted and persistent effort to repel the challenge to the community which South Wales today represents. Though such an effort is as yet lacking, there are signs that the community is now awake to its responsibilities.

ALLEGED KIDNAPED YOUTH BACK HOME

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 7 (AP)—Haskell Bohn, St. Paul youth, was back home today, with a story of having been held captive by several men for nearly a week. Whether any money had been paid for his release, as demanded in a note left at the home last Thursday when Bohn was seized by two men and thrown into an automobile, was not revealed. The writers had asked $35,000.

Bohn walked into a farmhouse at Medicine Lake, near Minneapolis, late last night, and said his captors had just freed him. He said they kept him blindfolded in what he thought was the basement of a house. The police revealed that three men who allegedly had attempted to extort $10,000 from the elder Bohn had been arrested Tuesday, and that they face charges of attempting to perpetrate a hoax.

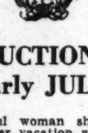
Wise Smith & Co
HARTFORD, CONN.
Our Third Floor Fashion Shop presents
Summer Fashions that are distinctive
and at the same time easily "within the budget" of every woman.

G. FOX & COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.
Visit Fox's Surf Shop
For the Newest and Smartest Fashions For Sea or Sand
G. FOX & CO.—Third Floor

A refreshing shower—quickly and inexpensively installed on any bathtub—in any home.
$35 Complete
Call us today and let us show you how easily and economically this shower can be installed.
Charles H. Nadeau
41 Mulberry Street 6-1730
HARTFORD, CONN.

Steiger's
HARTFORD, CONN.

Sale! Printed Sheers
$10.75
Chiffons and Printed Crepes in Flowered Pastels, Sizes 14 to 46
FOURTH FLOOR


REDUCTION for early JULY
The careful woman shopper can complete her vacation wardrobe at STACKPOLE'S with a considerable saving.
Those ever popular suits of KNITWEAR
Smart and Individual SILK DRESSES
were $16.50
now $12.75 and up
(Just a few exceptional values in SPORT COATS that are marked half-price.)
STACKPOLE, MOORE, TRYON
Paris HARTFORD London

HARTFORD, CONN.
Sage-Allen & Co.
Revive Your House With Something New and Cool!
Glazed Chintz Curtains
$2.95
Soft pastel colors, pleated in the French manner, and fully lined. Matching tie-backs.
Drapery Department Third Floor

The New Haven Savings Bank
Incorporated 1838
A CONSERVATIVE MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK
Operated for the Sole Benefit of All Its Depositors
There Being No Stockholders
Statement at Close of Business, June 30, 1932

ASSETS

Bonds—United States Government	$ 1,289,749.00
Canadian and Great Britain	1,469,583.00
Cities and towns in United States	894,248.00
Public Utilities	1,731,430.00
Railroad—Mortgage and Equipment	4,954,977.00
Stocks—Bank	600,909.00
Railroad	7,500.00
Loans—Real Estate—First Mortgages	26,637,761.00
Collateral	2,660,088.00
Town and Personal	133,000.00
Banking House and Adjoining Property	300,000.00
Other Real Estate	216,935.11
Cash on hand and in banks	1,191,871.30
	$42,088,051.41

LIABILITIES

Deposits	$37,129,038.83
Clubs (Christmas, Vacation and School)	34,025.97
Reserve for Contingencies	500,000.00
Reserve for Taxes	21,277.12
SURPLUS	4,403,709.49
	$42,088,051.41

THE 197th CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND CREDITED JULY 1st, 1932, AT THE RATE OF 5% PER ANNUM
Deposits made on or before July 11th will draw interest from July 1st
The New Haven Savings Bank
170 ORANGE STREET, AT COURT, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

GARNER RIFT WITH HOOVER BARS RELIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

their keeping by all the taxpayers of the United States.

"The railroad companies, the banks and the insurance companies do not pay all the taxes in this republic, so why should you go out and gather from all this audience here $3,500,000,000, then say we have got to take care of this small bunch over here, and then let them have the benefit of this wholesome policy and leave out all the balance.

"I believe this is the safe thing to do. I believe it will be helpful to the country. I believe it will restore confidence even in the banks because the people will know they have one place where they can get some money to keep from being closed out by those they owe, if they have adequate security."

President Hoover's statement follows:

Explains His Position

I regret that the conferences in an endeavor to arrive at a basis of a workable relief bill did not succeed.

It is all the more regrettable since the deliberations this morning made it clear that it was possible to harmonize conflicting views and so reach an agreement were it not for the insistence of the Speaker on one point.

The bill, as reported by the conferees, provides:

First, provision for expanding the borrowing authority of the Reconstruction Corporation by $1,500,000,000 to be used for temporary financing or self-liquidating construction projects of public and semi-public character to increase employment.

Second, Speaker Garner insists that that corporation shall also make loans to any individual, any private corporation, any partnership, any state or any municipality on any conceivable kind of security and for any conceivable purpose.

Third, provision of a fund by the Reconstruction Corporation of $100,000,000 for the President, to be disposed of either as charity or as loans, and one of $200,000,000 to be loaned to state governments who are unable to finance themselves to care for distress, but such loans to be apportioned among the states on a per capita basis of population.

Fourth, 322,000,000 of additional public works beyond the $500,000,000 of construction work now provided for in the budget.

Protects Credit Structure

As to the first provision, the Reconstruction Corporation authority to make loans today is practically limited to institutions under state and federal regulation; that is, banks, savings banks, building and loan associations, agricultural credit corporations and railways.

It is serving to protect the credit structure of the nation, whose collapse would mean the complete disaster to all and the savings of all the people that directly or indirectly are in the safe keeping of the great fiduciary institutions, savings banks, insurance companies, building and loan associations, that is, the whole people.

The provision to finance $1,500,000,000 self-liquidating construction projects for relief of unemployment comprised part of the proposals I had already made to the Congress.

The fatal difficulty is the Speaker's insistence upon provision that loans should also be made to individuals, private corporations, partnerships, states and municipalities on any conceivable security and for every purpose.

Would Be Pawnbroker

Such an undertaking by the United States Government makes the Reconstruction Corporation the most gigantic banking and pawnbroking business in all history.

There are 48 states and 16,000 municipalities who could, under its terms, dump their responsibilities upon the Federal Government. The purpose to take care of unemployment distress in such centers is provided for in the proposals of employment and loans to the states.

The Speaker's proposal in no sense contributes to relieve such distress. It would compel the Reconstruction Corporation to attempt to deal with millions of people in terms of hundreds of thousands of small and large loans.

It would result in dumping a vast amount of doubtful private and corporation debts on the Federal Treasury to no national purpose of relieving unemployment.

It would require the extension of branch offices in every town and county in the United States and set up a huge bureaucracy able to dictate the welfare of millions of people and, at the will of its agents, deal favor and disaster amongst them.

Impossible to Administer

No group of seven men can so organize as not to discriminate unfairly between competitive enterprises. There is no body of men who could physically administer such a gigantic project.

The board of the Reconstruction Corporation, except one absent member, informs me unanimously that the making of loans to individuals is totally unworkable. It would undermine federal credit and bring a vast increase in unemployment.

I wish to emphasize what it means. Such a proposal means that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is to take over an impossible task and most difficult part of the banking business, that is, to deal with the doubtful credits in the whole United States.

To carry out such a purpose it would be necessary, as I have said, for the board of seven men to set up branch banks in practically every community and to direct their operations from Washington. It would be dependent upon men in these thousand branches.

The task of organization and of finding competent personnel would not be a matter of months but of years. From an organization and administrative standpoint it is self-evident that the proposal is impossible of execution, and huge losses and great scandals must inevitably result from any attempt to do so.

Would Mean Great Waste

Any attempt to carry out such a law under these circumstances must mean the squandering of hundreds of millions of dollars of public funds.

The board would be flooded with hundreds of thousands of applications. There would be serious interference, if not a complete breakdown, of the vital activities it is now carrying on under high pressure.

And there will be disappointment on the part of hundreds and thousands of individuals and thousands of businesses who will have been led to believe that the credit of the United States Government was made available for their individual purposes. There will be inevitable discriminations. The organization would be subject to predatory corporations and interests everywhere.

Aside from the utter impracticability of the proposal, no funds, or totally inadequate funds, are provided for the making of these loans.

The bill, as it came from the Senate, provided for increasing the authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to borrow by $1,500,000,000 for certain self-liquidating construction projects enumerated in the bill. Presumably the Senate did not provide more than it thought was necessary for these purposes. Not one penny is to be added for the making of these individual, private, corporation and public loans.

Impossible Task

In other words, the Reconstruction Corporation is to be charged with a duty which is impossible to carry out in practice, and it is to be furnished with no additional funds with which to make the loans unless the Senate unemployment projects are to be abandoned.

Some conception of the credit needs of the people of the United States may be had from the following figures. Total bank loans on Dec. 31, last, aggregated more than $31,600,000,000. This does not take into consideration loans made by insurance companies running into the billions, loans made by savings banks, mortgage companies, and building and loan associations amounting to $9,000,000,000, or the funded debt of corporations running into further billions.

To hold out the hope to the people of the United States that the United States Government is prepared to take care of their credit needs with the ridiculously small sum provided, or the impossible organization urged, must be condemned, in addition to every other reason, as a deception.

Furthermore, the statement of the Speaker that the board can determine if it should enter upon such loans is a shifting of responsibility from the Congress to the board which is itself misleading the hopes of the people.

Would Threaten Credit

Under the provisions of the bill as it came from the Senate, the funds available to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were increased from $2,000,000,000 to $3,800,000,000. Of this the corporation must borrow $3,300,000,000. The corporation can only borrow such sum because its debentures are guaranteed by the United States, or, in other words, because the credit of the United States is pledged to secure its obligations.

To sell any such vast amount of securities at a time like this is a difficult enough task, strong as is the credit of the United States Government, but it can only be done and done without danger to breakdown of the credit of the Government if the purposes for which the funds are to be used are economically sound and if the loans be made under such safeguards that they will be repaid, in order that the transactions will not constitute a charge on the general fund of the Treasury and the taxpayers.

But if these funds are to be squandered by the making of loans for every conceivable purpose, with inadequate safeguards, it will at once become evident that the credit of the Government is being misused.

Violates Sound Practice

We have sought during these difficult times to maintain as a pillar of unassailable strength the credit of the United States Government. It is not too much to say that the measure proposed and insisted upon even to the extent of defeat of relief legislation by the Speaker of the House threatens the credit of the United States Government and disaster to our people. The proposal violates every sound principle of public finance and of government.

My objection to the second proposal of placing $100,000,000 at the disposal of the President was that the Federal Government should not make direct charitable gifts to individuals and that such responsibility should not be placed on the President: A further objection is that the $200,000,000 of loans to states were allocated on a population basis, or $1.66 per capita. A large part of the states are able to take care of their own and to finance their relief needs, and probably three-fourths of the total amount would be unused by such states or alternatively there would be every pressure upon state officials to demand the money even though there was no need.

Only $10 a Person

The funds assignable to states where there is acute need would, when reduced to the per capita of the people suffering from unemployment in those acute areas, amount to less than $10 per person for a whole year. The apparent large sums discussed would raise false hopes, would tend to destroy charity and undermine local and governmental contributions to the needy in several times the amount which would be made available.

Furthermore, loans are to be made to states solely on the certificate of the Governor and administered solely by him. There is no precaution that the funds are to be administered under the ordinary checks and supervisions of the state governments or Federal Government. To allocate such large sums to a public official without restriction or the necessity of proper accounting and auditing is unheard of.

As to the third point, that is, the provisions to spend an additional $322,000,000 on public works, my objections were that the cost of these works ultimately comes from the taxpayers and will produce a deficit in the budget by just the amount expended; that it discards to the winds every effort made to balance the budget. Many of the works designed are remote from centers of unemployment. The technicians of the Government state that it would give during the year an average direct employment to less than 100,000 out of a total of 8,000,000 unemployed.

Agreed on Construction

It was, however, possible to reach a fair adjustment of the proposal as to $3,000,000 loans to the states which may be unable to relieve distress, and to protect the Treasury in large measure in the matter of the $322,000,000 of nonproductive public works. We are in agreement in the provision of temporary loans by the Reconstruction Corporation to finance $1,500,000,000 of productive construction work for the unemployed.

There is unquestioned need for the passage of legislation to take care of unemployment and such cases of destitution as the resources of the states are unable to meet. I have recommended such legislation.

While I am determined that there shall be relief legislation at this session of Congress, I cannot accept the proposal up to now insisted upon by Speaker Garner as a condition to securing his support, for I do not propose to further increase unemployment by such disastrous action as is now proposed through jeopardizing the whole credit of the Government and laying our people open to every kind of injustice and loss.

Garner Defines Issue As He Sees It, on Which He and Hoover Differ

After being asked by Representative T. Alan Goldsborough (D.) of Maryland whether it was proper for the President to summon to the White House members of a congressional conference committee after an agreement had been reached between the two Houses, Speaker Garner, speaking on the relief question, said in part:

It has not been customary since I have been a member of Congress, but when the President of the United States invites members of the House to the executive office for the purpose of discussing the welfare of the union I do not see how it is possible that we could refuse.

However, I do want to say that it is not the best custom. And I do not think it is quite in keeping with the Constitution or the thought of the makers of the Constitution as to the relation between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government for the President of the United States to wait until a conference report is completed and has been signed by the members of the conference to secure a copy of it and before that conference report is filed in the House of Representatives to summon them to the executive office for the purpose of telling them how to correct their work. It ought not to exist and I on this floor protest against it.

Title 2 of the bill has for its purpose the lending of $3,500,000,000 to the people of the United States. That is the difference between the President and myself. Representative Rainey joined me.

Thinks Count~ Benefited

Back in February we passed what is known as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act at the urgent request of the President of the United States to take the place of a private corporation created by the bankers of this country to do the same thing that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is doing except that it had no limitations on what it could loan money for. We passed the act although we were hesitant.

We knew that we were launching into a field that could not be defended under the principles of the Constitution of the United States. But this country was in the throes of desperation, economically. And as the result we took it as the President wanted it, hoping and believing that it would restore confidence and prosperity.

The corporation has been functioning now for four months. It probably has been of wonderful benefit to the country. Nobody can tell. Nobody knows how many banks would have their doors closed today had it not been for the corporation. I think it has been a benefit to the country. But it has not brought about the results we hoped for.

His Version of Issue

The issue between the President and the Congress is this: We are going to broaden the base of this corporation. You say the railroads, the insurance companies, the joint stock land banks, banks of all kinds, and other corporate interests have been wonderfully benefited.

We now propose in the House of Representatives to add $1,500,000,000 to the funds of that corporation, that much of the money of the people of the United States, and we propose to say that henceforth there shall be no class legislation and no class borrowers, but that the whole people of the United States are going to share in it.

How can you gentlemen sit here and have your taxpayers put up $3,500,000,000, and then say to a citizen in your state or to a private corporation in your state that wants to borrow money, that have adequate security and who intend by the borrowing of that money to put labor at work—how can you say, sir, that this Reconstruction Finance Corporation ought not to make the loan?

Who Is to Judge?

How can you say that it is more important in this nation that the New York Central Railroad should meet the interest on its bonds in July and August of this year than it is to prevent the sale of 500,000 farms and homes in this Republic?

I undertake to say now, and I have the President's authority for it, that this country is in worse shape than it has ever been in all its history. Because I heard him say so last night in reply to my question, "Do you believe that the appropriation of $332,000,000 will bring on a panic?"

He said he was afraid of it. He said it might and that it would be a shock to the country. So if the President of the United States has arrived at the conclusion that prosperity is not just around the corner and that panic is staring us in the face, I am led to the belief he anticipates what may happen in the near future in this country and wants to make some excuse for it.

No Class Legislation

I said to the President this morning as I said to him last night, I am through with class legislation. You want to provide this $3,500,000,000, and you want to give it to the railroads, the insurance companies, the mortgage companies and the immense wealth of the country.

They said to me, "Why, all the people will get a benefit out of it." My friends, it is too high. The drippings do not reach down to the earth.

I want to start at the bottom. I want these seven men who control this corporation to have the right to say that this money is lifted into their keeping by all the taxpayers of the United States.

The railroad companies, the banks and the insurance companies do not pay all the taxes in this republic, so why should you go out and gather from all this audience here $3,500,000,000, then say we have got to take care of this small bunch over here and then let them have the benefit of this wholesome policy and leave out all the balance.

Now on the Democratic ticket you may say, and some of you on the Republican side may think, that we ought not to trust this board with such a stupendous sum of money or with such broad discretionary powers.

Only One Thing to Do

My friends, if you are going to take that position, then there is only one consistent thing for you to do and that is to say that these seven men cannot be trusted either with respect to their wisdom or their patriotism and then you ought to repeal the law.

You ought not to put this trust in the hands of men that you are not going to give an opportunity to serve all the people, the same as you give them the opportunity to serve a certain class or a certain interest.

If you cannot trust them to lend to an individual or to a private corporation, why did you trust them to lend to the particular class enumerated in the present law? I say that if you can trust them to lend to one and exercise discretion in that particular, you can trust them to lend to all.

I believe this is the safe thing to do. I believe it will be helpful to the country. I believe it will restore confidence even in the banks, because the people will know they have one place where they can get some money to keep from being closed out by those they owe, if they have adequate security.

Colonial and Classic Style

Reprinted From Monroe New Star-The Christian Science Monitor

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, MONROE, LA.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

MONROE, La.—Dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at North Second Street and Auburn Avenue, this city, occasioned articles in the Monroe (La.) News-Star before and after the event. The first briefly described the building and the second traced the history of the local movement, quoting at length from the First Reader's dedicatory address. The first article reads in part:

"The new edifice, located on a plot of ground 100 by 140 feet, is designed in colonial and classic style, with an exterior finished in wrought iron, trimmed in Bedford stone of light hue. On the interior, the building, which is considered one of the most beautiful in Monroe, is decorated in cream tones, with a three-manual pipe organ. The organ has chime and harp attachments.

"In the rear of the main auditorium, the reader and soloist rooms are located, while the basement of the church, well lighted and spacious, is fitted out for the Sunday School rooms.

"The building, whose corner stone acrries the inscription, 'The corner stone of all spiritual building is purity,' was completed two years ago, and is considered one of the best equipped, most complete churches in the city."

CAMPAIGN PLAN TO BE DRAWN BY W. C. T. U. FORCES

Convention at Seattle to Decide on Platforms of Political Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., July 7—An important task lies before the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union when it meets in Seattle Aug. 12 to 17. It is to draft a program for the organization which will define its position in the coming political campaign. What stand it will take in regard to national platforms and candidates as well as to Congress will be decided by the convention.

"The women of the W. C. T. U. will not change their views on the Eighteenth Amendment," the organization declared in announcing the meeting. "The W. C. T. U. feels that the platform declaration of neither party is a guarantee that the party will follow the course of action recommended, and the policy of the W. C. T. U. will remain as it has been for nearly 60 years; namely, to promote temperance education and reduce the sale of liquor to a minimum."

The large amount of educational work being done by the National W. C. T. U. will be explained to the convention, said Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president. "We have an educational program for total abstinence," she said, "which is now three or four times as extensive as it ever was, and is showing fine results; scientific temperance education is gaining the friendship and adherence of the big educational bodies and their leaders. We have encouraging proof that the assaults on the character of youth by wet interests have aroused the best of the young people to an espousal of the dry cause, and we will have considerable to show the public on that score at our Seattle convention.

"Our publicity campaign will be explained to the convention. We are now printing and distributing leaflets and posters in vast quantities; and before November we will have placed possibly 15,000,000 or more leaflets in the hands of interested quarters."

The Seattle convention will discuss the various systems of liquor sale in foreign countries.

"It is apparent to anyone who is not prejudiced," said Mrs. Boole, "that there is dissatisfaction with the Canadian liquor sales system; with the Bratt system in Sweden and with the almost unlimited sale of liquor in the British Isles. The social and economic costs of the liquor traffic in these foreign countries are tremendous. We intend to show that in England poverty from drink is a burden that offsets the Government's tax income from liquor; that there is a mounting alcoholism rate in Canada together with the other burdens of an increasing liquor consumption; that the Swedish system of drink by permit would be impossible of establishment in this country."

One of the interesting program lectures, according to the W. C. T. U., will be the appearance of Victoria Booth Demarest, granddaughter of William and Catherine Booth, founders of the Salvation Army. This woman evangelist is expected to conduct one service and will be on the program of the convention daily.

Plea to Forbid Gangster Stories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The presence of undesirable magazines, mostly from America, in New Zealand has caused numerous protests. Some of the objection to the magazines is due to their emphasis on gangster stories. There have been prosecutions, and magistrates have commented on the pernicious nature of some of these publications.

Delegates to the Ottawa conference have been asked to bring up this question and to obtain the cooperation of Canada in banning this literature.

It is claimed that the existing New Zealand law is not sufficient to deal with the mass of objectionable magazines that are being dumped into New Zealand and to the grave detriment of youth and of the local publishers, whose wholesome publications are being steadily forced off the market.

TWO LIBEL SUITS FILED

KANSAS CITY, July 7 (AP)—Two libel suits asking damages aggregating $42,000,000 were filed yesterday against the Kansas City Star and its executives by Mr. Henry L. Doherty personally and by the Cities Service Gas Company.

Hands-in-Pocket Portrait Agitates Art Commission

Future generations, gazing at the Massachusetts gallery of governors' portraits in the State House, will be spared from viewing any such "undignified" spectacle as a governor with hands in his pockets—that is, if the Massachusetts Art Commission has its way.

Even though a chief executive occasionally may resort to such informality, the commission believes that a painting, at least, should convey the impression of the dignity which goes with the exalted office.

The question of dignity versus "hands in the pockets" broke the vacation stillness of Beacon Hill yesterday when the commission refused to approve the painting of Mr. Frank G. Allen, the work of Mr. H. L. Wolff, New York artist, Mr. Joseph B. Ely and the executive council saw nothing out of place about the painting; in fact, it is mentioned at the State House that it was a common characteristic of Mr. Allen to put his hands in his pockets. In this event, the portrayal is deemed natural.

Nevertheless, even though the chief executive chooses to be informal in his daily rounds, that's one thing, but dignity comes first, last and always in a painting for the State House walls, the commission insists.

LOANS HELP 13,940 WESTERN FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Almost 14,000 farmers in six intermountain and Pacific coast states have sowed this spring and will reap more abundantly this fall because of the seed and crop production loan bureau established here under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

The Salt Lake regional office has loaned approximately $2,000,000 to 13,940 farmers in Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada and California.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Martha Sievert, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. George J. Wells, Cleveland, Ohio.
George J. Wells, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Frances D. Rose, Seattle, Wash.
Barbara Fowler, Beverly, Mass.
Hazel Cullen, Beverly, Mass.
Muriel Luce, Beverly, Mass.
Caroline Hill, Beverly, Mass.
Naoma Humphrey, Beverly, Mass.
Fred Brown, Beverly, Mass.
Melvin Humphrey, Beverly, Mass.
Philip Fowler, Beverly, Mass.
Miss M. Helena Shaper, Beverly, Mass.
Dorothy Daggett, Oak Park, Ill.
Clara B. Daggett, Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. Jessie Daggett Moxom, Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. Laurence Boocock, New York, N. Y.
Laurence Boocock, New York, N. Y.
Miss A. B. Hodges, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. W. H. Shoburn, Jersey City, N. J.
W. H. Shoburn, Jersey City, N. J.
Jane Fink, Colorado Springs, Colo.
E. Louderbach, Riverton, Wyo.
Mrs. F. M. Bender, Overland, Mo.
Mrs. Kate Pursey, Haverhill, Mass.
Harold Barnstable, Haverhill, Mass.
Mrs. Laura E. Barnstable, Haverhill, Mass.
Mrs. E. H. Horst, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. H. Horst, Milwaukee, Wis.
Charles P. Gough, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Myrna B. Wells, Chicago, Ill.
Katherine B. Johnston, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Helen F. Whittall, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Patricia Lee Whittall, Toronto, Ont., Can.
E. T. Whittall, Toronto, Ont., Can.
G. P. Alston, North Plainfield, N. J.
Harriett A. Alston, North Plainfield, N. J.
Elsbeth Kromer, New York City and Germany.
Thomas W. Hall, Delmar, N. Y.
Anna Leah Hall, Delmar, N. Y.
Leah V. Hall, Delmar, N. Y.
Charlotte W. Hall, Delmar, N. Y.
Thomas Hall, Delmar, N. Y.
Morey Hall, Delmar, N. Y.
Lillie C. Dean, Paterson, N. J.
Mae F. Hopkins, New Haven, Conn.
Marion H. Peto, New York, N. Y.
Beatrice Abbott, Bloomington, Ill.
Lana M. Arnold, Brainard, Minn.
Genevieve Clark, South St. Paul, Minn.
Minnie M. Clark, South St. Paul, Minn.
Olive Thompson, Rutledge, Penna.
Ella A. Talbot, Lakewood, Ohio.
Claude V. Talbot, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. Edna S. Troy, San Francisco, Calif.
M. J. Troy, San Francisco, Calif.
John J. Kerrigan, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Hattie Hanson, Bronx, N. Y.
Mrs. L. L. Broughton, New York, N. Y.
L. L. Broughton, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. LaUna Hopper, Meridian, Miss.
Andrew Hendrick, Rochester.
Mrs. Kathleen Rice, Hartford, Conn.
Ida C. Hellstrom, Holden, Mass.
Mrs. E. Richardson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. Richardson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Elizabeth B. Blair, Davenport, Iowa.
Gertrude H. Blair, Davenport, Iowa.
Nicholas Logothetis, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha S. Marshall, Auburn, Maine.
Mrs. J. M. Goodwin, Portland, Maine.
Miss I. S. Goodwin, Portland, Maine.
Alice M. Marshall, Boston, Mass.
Mary Anne Mayberry, Binghamton, N. Y.
Vera C. Mayberry, Binghamton, N. Y.

FREE ROUND TRIPS TO THE LEIPZIG TRADE FAIRS

Write for details today. 95% of the American buyers who once visit Leipzig (Germany), repeat their visits. In five days you cover the offerings in your lines from 8,000 different manufacturers—from 25 leading countries.

The dates are—August 28th to September 1st

To secure rebates, it is essential that you register with our New York Office before leaving this country. Let us help you determine the value to your firm of covering the Leipzig Trade Fairs. Address: Leipzig Trade Fair, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York City.

Golden Rule Pure Foods

Golden Rule Products are the very finest that can be purchased. Choice pure foods of highest quality. Toiletries of exquisite daintiness.

From all over the world these products are gathered and sold direct to you.

A postal will bring a salesman.

The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.

Grant & Mt. Vernon Aves., Columbus, O.

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
A VACATION BY THE SEA

Bring the family down to the comfort of Chalfonte-Haddon Hall for their vacation. The diversions of the seashore. Entertainments. Game rooms. American and European Plans. Garage. Phone 4-0141. *Special week-end railroad tickets available.* Christian Science church in our block.

Provisions
C. A. RUSSELL
Faneuil Hall Market, Stalls #18-20
Tel. Lafayette 4337
BOSTON
Specializing in Hotel and Family Distribution of Meats and Poultry

Goodenough & Russell
Faneuil Hall Market, Stalls #69-71
Tel. Capitol 1907-1908
Finest Quality of Beef, Lamb and Veal. Pork Products of all kinds. Sweetbreads, Tongues and Calves Liver.

Cape Cod
For What It Is WORTH To YOU
You may rent attractive housekeeping cottage. All privileges of hotel extended. Meals if desired. Address:
The TERRACE GABLES
Falmouth Heights, Mass.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston Street, Boston
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS JULY 15

$5 TALKS LOUDER NOW!
It buys your choice of all the smartest styles
W. L. DOUGLAS
AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN SHOES
Stores in Boston
154 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
635 WASHINGTON STREET
39 HANOVER STREET
Stores in All Principal Cities

Now You See It! —Now You Don't!
Anyone can make money disappear! You can do that trick without being a magician.
The *difficult* thing is to hang on to even a few of the dollars that pass through your hands each week.
But you CAN DO IT and our Family Budget and Expense Book will help a lot! It's a real money saver and it is FREE! Call or write for your copy of this valuable little book.
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY
A dividend has been declared for the Quarter ending June 30th at the rate of 3½% per annum.

the Cody Road to Yellowstone

If you don't see the Cody Road...
You don't see Yellowstone Park

Ninety miles through the Buffalo Bill country! The breath-taking Shoshone Canyon, the famous Wyoming dude ranches, Shoshone National Forest; over the Absaroka Mountains through grim Sylvan Pass; motoring through scenes of unrivalled grandeur . . .

All this costs you nothing extra in connection with your Yellowstone Tour—over the Burlington—this summer.

Visit the mighty mountain world of Glacier National Park on the same tour. Only a few dollars added fare.

Go this summer when vacation fares are so low. And *GO BURLINGTON* for the greatest travel value.

MAIL the COUPON

Burlington Route

MR. A. COTSWORTH, Jr.
Passenger Traffic Manager, Dept. CS-2
Burlington Railroad, Chicago

Please send me free booklet and full information about a trip to Yellowstone National Park including the Cody Road.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

FLAVOR
THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT
● Chuckle Jellie Candies offer an abundance of pure, wholesome flavor. They come in many shapes, flavors and many-sized packages.
Ask your dealer for them
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Chuckles
GOOD CANDY... *For all the Family*
FRED W. AMEND CO. • DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

Western Milling Company
specializing
High Grade Bakers' and Pastry
FLOURS
MILLS AT
Pendleton, Ore. Salt Lake City, Utah

STOCKS FOLLOW USUAL ERRATIC PRICE COURSE

Market Lacks Stability of Movement—Close Is Heavy

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—The stock market drifted idly today, as uncertainties over developments at Washington and Lausanne kept traders on the fence.

In the main, the list was inclined to follow its recent pattern of declining in the first hour and hardening thereafter, but the movement was extremely narrow.

The market ran into a moderate selling flurry in the late trading which sent prices of many leaders down 1 to 2 points.

International Shoe dropped more than 6, and International Business Machines reacted more than 3, both going to new lows.

United States Steel, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, American Can, Case, Public Service of New Jersey and Allied Chemical were off around 2 points.

Transactions approximated 800,000 shares.

International banking quarters remained moderately hopeful over Lausanne, feeling that distinctly constructive developments were bound to come out of the parley, regardless of the apparent deadlock over the "war guilt" clause.

Foreign bonds were again steady to firm, and buying of such equities as American & Foreign Power and International Telephone may have been prompted by a feeling that nations were coming together on economic problems.

Rise in Hog Prices

In commodities, the sweeping advance in hog prices has attracted considerable attention in financial quarters, and presumably was responsible for the upturn in Armour of Delaware preferred. The New York Tractions advanced in response to the Mayor's call for a unification conference.

The break in International Shoe carried that issue down to a price of less than half the year's peak of 44⅜. The company issued its earnings statement for the six months ended May 31, showing a net of $3,687,971, as reduced from $4,513,832 in the like period a year previously. While the drop in earnings was moderate compared with the shrinkage in many other lines, payment of dividends at the current rate incurred a deficit of $2,343,749 for the six-month period, leaving little confidence in maintenance of the $3 annual rate on the common. This stock has been commanding high premiums in the loan market, making the short position costly, but at least one prominent bear operator holds that unwillingness to loan shares to shorts is a sign of vulnerability.

The deadlock at Washington over the relief measure was naturally displeasing to Wall Street, as it prolonged legislative uncertainties, but U. S. Government bonds held up well, seemingly indicating a feeling that no extremely costly legislation will be enacted. The official rate for call loans was finally reduced to 2 per cent from 2½, the lowest since October, but the 2½ per cent rate had been out of line with the open market for some time.

An upturn in the Brooklyn Manhattan Transit issues tended to prop the list during the late morning. A midday slump in International Shoe was momentarily unsettling, but the market stiffened thereafter.

Brooklyn - Manhattan Transit common and preferred rose about 2 points.

International Shoe dropped more than 6 points, getting close to 20. Early losses of a point or so in such issues as American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Eastman and Corn Products were regained. The American & Foreign Power common and preferred issues and International Telephone advanced moderately Some of the leading rails got up fractionally. United States Steel recovered a loss of ⅝. Armour of Delaware preferred gained nearly 3 points.

Bond Market Firm

Activity in the market for foreign government bonds, which had been boiling earlier in the week, tapered off today as buyers appeared to mark time. Domestic bonds, under leadership of United States Governments, again showed a firm undertone.

Price movements in the foreign government division were irregular. German loans resumed their spurt in the early dealings, both the 5½ and 7 per cent government loans going to new highs for the year, but later they lost their gains. Italian, Austrian and Japanese Government bonds, which have followed the lead of Germans, drifted a shade below yesterday's prices. although they did not appear to reflect more than a waiting policy on the part of investors.

British and French Governments were steady while fairly sharp gains were made by some of the South American issues, notably Argentine 6s and Brazil 6½s.

United States Treasury issues were in fairly brisk demand, the entire group moving ahead. Liberty bonds were quiet and steady.

Interest in corporate bonds was confined largely to the rail list Nickel Plate 6s made another sharp gain. Moderate advances were also registered by Southern Railway 4s, Santa Fe 4s, Canadian Pacific 4s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Isolated strong spots appeared in the industrial group, including Shell Union Oil 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, Dodge Brothers 6s and Philadelphia & Reading 6s. American Telephone, Pacific Gas and other utility bonds were steady.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, July 7—Weekly statement of Bank of England compares as follows:

	July7, '32	June30,'32
Circulation	£386,678,000	£383,083,000
Public deposits	20,947,000	17,982,000
Private deposits	115,163,000	121,301,000
Bankers accounts	80,922,000	86,965,000
Other accounts	34,241,000	34,736,000
Gov't securities	67,626,000	67,189,000
Other securities	41,227,000	41,240,000
Disc and adv	14,991,000	14,889,000
Securities	26,246,000	26,351,000
Reserves	45,288,000	46,870,000
Propor res to liab	35.2½	38.0%
Bullion	136,985,000	139,953,000
Bank rate	2%	2%

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 7	Last July 6
3	⅝	..	Abitibi Pow & P	200	1	1	1	1
6¾	1½	..	Adams Express	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
10⅝	12	2	Adams Millis	100	14	14	14	14
13	10	1	Addressograph	200	10	10	10	..
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8½	8½	8½	..
63½	32½	4½	Air Reduction	3100	33¾	32½	32½	33¾
16⅞	7¾	.40	Alaska-Juneau	1100	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	10⅛
3¼	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6½	¾	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
87½	42½	6	Allied Chem	8600	48	45¾	45¾	47½
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	102	102	102	102½
13⅜	4	.80	Allis Chalmers	1200	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
10	5	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	4½	4½	4½	..
16½	12	2	Amerada	300	15	15	15	14¾
7½	3⅜	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	4	5	4	..
18½	8⅝	..	Am Bank Note	400	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
15½	6⅜	.50	Am Brake S&F	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
73⅞	29⅝	5†	Am Can	24000	33⅝	31½	31½	33⅛
129	96	7	Am Can pf	700	99⅝	99	99⅞	98
8¾	3¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	4½	4	4	4
49⅞	16½	7	Am Car & F pf	70	19¼	18⅝	18	17⅝
6	1⅞	2	Am Chain	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
37⅝	18	3†	Am Chicle	400	22	21½	21½	21¾
6	2½	..	Am Colortype	300	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
14	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	..
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7100	3	2⅞	2½	2⅝
32	4⅜	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	5½	5½	5½	..
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	2300	7	6½	6⅝	6½
27¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1300	4⅛	3¼	4	3¼
8¼	2⅝	..	Am International	700	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅛
9½	4	..	Am Locomotive	1200	4¼	3⅞	4¼	3⅞
44⅜	20	7	Am Loco pf	400	20	20	20	..
6⅝	1¾	..	Am Metal	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
33	7⅞	3	Am News	10	10	17⅛	18⅛	19
167⅞	33¼	1	Am Power & Lt	3200	4⅛	3⅞	4	4⅛
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	15⅝	15½	15½	15¼
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
8½	3⅛	..	Am adiator	1300	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	200	4¼	4	4	4
18⅝	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	200	7½	7	7½	7⅞
39¼	14	2	Am Sugar Ref	1100	18½	17¼	17⅝	17
68⅛	50	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	57	55½	55½	55
137⅜	74½	9	Am Tel & Tel	18100	77½	74½	74½	77½
86	39¼	5	Atchison pf	100	39¾	39½	39⅝	40
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	100	11	11	11	10
12½	8⅝	..	Atl Refining	1700	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	11
151⅜	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	6300	48⅞	44	44	49¼
16	12	1	Austin Nichols A	20	12	12	12	..
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	300	2	2	2	2
			—B—					
28¼	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	70	9	8½	8⅝	9½
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	5⅞	5½	5½	5⅞
99	64	6½	Bamberger pf	10	66	64	64	..
30	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	20	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	400	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	400	17½	17½	17½	..
95	14	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	72	72	72	72
4¾	3⅜	..	Belding Hem	200	4	4	4	4
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	700	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	100	7	6¾	6¾	7
24⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	700	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8¼
74	17½	7	Beth Steel pf	800	21	20¾	21	20⅝
12¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅞
43⅝	20⅜	2	Borden	2200	21⅞	21¼	21¼	21¾
12⅜	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	200	4⅛	4	4⅛	3⅞
11¾	3	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4	3¾	4	3⅝
1	⅛	..	Brockway	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
50½	10⅝	..	Brooklyn Man T	22500	18½	16¼	17	15¾
78¾	32	6	Brooklyn M T pf	3100	44½	41⅞	42½	..
10½	2⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	3½	3½	3½	2⅞
89½	49¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	52½	51¼	51¼	52½
36	25	3	Brown Shoe	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	..
8½	2⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	3½	3½	3½	..
13	6¾	.80	Burroughs Add	100	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7
21¾	3½	2½	Bush Terminal	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
85	18	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	18	18	18	20
			—C—					
11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
20⅝	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	5200	10⅛	9⅛	9⅝	9⅞
143⅝	18¾	..	Case Thresh	12200	24⅝	22½	22½	24⅜
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	20	38¾	33⅞	35	35
15	4½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1200	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
5	1	..	Celanese Corp	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
12½	7½	1½	Central Aguirre	1200	14½	14	14¼	14¼
61¼	21½	..	Century Ribbon	400	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
15	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	800	5	5	5	4⅝
70⅝	4½	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	6	5½	5½	6
31½	9⅞	2½	Ches & Ohio	5200	10⅝	10	10	10⅜
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1	1	1	..
15¼	1⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12⅝	2	..	Chi & N'western	400	2⅞	2½	2½	2½
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	1600	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
28½	14½	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	300	12	11½	11½	11¾
14	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	100	8	8	8	..
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	12600	6½	5⅞	5⅞	6⅜
70	40	6	Columbia G of A	400	47	47	47	48
41⅞	15½	2	Columbian Carb	400	18¼	17	17	18
7½	4⅛	..	Columbia Pic vct	1400	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5½
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	500	4	4	4	..
68⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf 7%	80	50	48¾	50	..
27⅛	10⅞	..	Comm Inv Tr	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
10¾	3½	.60	Commn Solvents	700	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
47⅜	18⅜	.30	Comwith & So	2700	2½	2	2	2⅛
68½	27⅜	6	Comwith &S 6pf	100	36	36	36	35½
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	500	7½	7	7⅛	7
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	700	3⅛	3	3	..
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	10800	36⅝	34	34	36¾
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	7600	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
5	⅛	..	Consol Textile	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
41	17⅝	2½	Cont Can	1200	20⅛	20	20	20
4¾	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	9	8½	9	8½
7	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	2500	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
47⅝	24¾	3	Corn Products	3200	25⅞	25	25	26
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	200	108	108	108	..
4¾	1⅜	..	Coty	400	2¼	2	2¼	1⅜
15⅞	7⅛	1.20	Crown Cork & S	700	13½	12¾	12¾	13¼
24	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	19¾	19	19	19
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	50	16	16	16	..
1¾	½	..	Cuba Co	400	¾	¾	¾	..
1¾	⅞	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	22½	22½	22½	21
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
			—D—					
5¼	4	.60	Davega Stores	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	700	9¼	9	9⅛	9
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	600	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14¼
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	700	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
18	11¼	1.50†	Dominion Stores	100	12	12	12	..
59¾	22⅛	3	du Pont de Nem	900	24	22⅜	22¾	23¼
105	80¾	6	du Pont deb	400	87½	87	87½	87
			—E—					
87⅞	36	5	Eastman Kodak	2500	38⅜	36	36	38¼
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1700	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1⅜
15⅜	2⅞	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1500	3½	3	3	3
64	11	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	11	11	11	11
55½	8	6	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
36⅛	16	3	Endicott Johnson	200	17½	16	16	18⅝
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	18	18	18	19¾
			—F—					
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	300	3½	3¼	3½	3
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T&R	200	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜
59½	45¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	45¼	45	45	45¼
53	27	2½	First Nat Stores	500	39½	38⅜	38⅝	40¼
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	5½	5¼	5⅜	5¼
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	700	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13
4½	1	..	Foundation	100	1	1	1	..
5⅜	1⅛	..	Fox Film A	200	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	1100	11⅞	11½	11½	10⅝
			—G—					
1⅞	¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
15½	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	500	7½	6½	7½	..
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	100	11	11	11	11⅜
2¾	1¼	..	Gen Cable	400	¾	½	½	..
16½	3⅜	..	Gen Cable pf	40	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	12600	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	10
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Ep	3200	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
40½	19⅝	3	Gen Foods	4100	20⅜	20	20	20
2¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	1200	¾	⅝	⅝	..
24¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	4	4	4	3¾
37	28	3	Gen Mills	200	29½	29	29	29¾
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	5800	8	7⅝	7¾	8
87¼	58½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	59	58	58	58¼
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	4½	4½	4½	..
16½	5	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	200	5½	5½	5½	..
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2600	13⅜	12½	12½	13⅛
68½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	100	48½	48½	48½	48
31	8	7	Gimbel Bros pf	100	8	8	8	..
6½	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1400	4¾	4¼	4½	..
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	1400	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10½
18¾	5½	..	Goodyear	100	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
12⅛	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	2700	17⅜	16⅛	16½	17
65½	50¼	7	Gotham S H pf	100	60	60	60	..
4⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	300	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	500	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	16
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	1400	7⅛	6⅜	6¾	6⅝
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	1200	5½	5	5⅜	5
1⅜	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	½	½	½	½
			—H—					
11½	4	.30	Hall Printing	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
1½	⅛	..	Hayes Body	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	700	62	62	62	62
131¾	110	9	Homestake M	100	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	121¼
24⅜	8¾	..	Houston Oil	100	10½	10½	10½	10¼
57½	42½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	43	43	43	42½
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
11¾	3⅞	..	Hudson Motor	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5⅜	1½	..	Mupp Motors	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
			—I—					
18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	900	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
1⅝	1	..	Indian Refining	700	1½	1½	1½	..
38⅜	7½	2	Indus Rayon	400	9½	9½	9¼	..
39½	14⅜	3	Ingersoll-Rand	400	17⅝	17½	17½	..
8	3⅜	.50†	Insuranshare Del	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅜
14⅝	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	6200	4¾	3¾	4	3⅝
4¼	1¾	..	Interlake Iron	800	1⅜	1¾	1¾	..
117	55½	6†	Int Business M	2400	61¾	55½	55½	61⅝
18¾	3½	..	Int-Cement	400	5	5	5	5
1⅞	½	..	Int Combustion	300	½	½	½	..
21	4⅛	..	Int Combus pf	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
29¾	11	1.80	Int Harvester	2100	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¾
108	68¾	7	Int Harvester pf	400	70	69⅜	70	..
3½	3½	..	Int Nickel	10800	5¼	4⅝	4⅞	5⅛
44⅝	20½	3	Int Shoe	16800	26¼	20¼	21	27
24⅞	7⅝	..	Int Silver	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	30	30	30	30	30
12¼	2⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	24800	4⅛	3¼	3½	3⅜
			—J—					
25½	10	..	Johns Manville	1600	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	11¾
			—K—					
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
9⅝	4½	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
33⅞	6⅝	..	Kelly-Sp 6%	100	8	8	8	1
4¼	1	..	Kelsey Hayes W	100	1	1	1	1
10⅝	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	3	2½	2⅝	3
38	18½	6	Kendall Co pf	20	20	18½	20	20
13	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	5800	6⅜	5¾	5⅞	6
19½	10	1	Kimberly Clark	100	10	10	10	..
19	6¾	1	Kresge	1600	6⅞	6¾	6¾	..
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	100	11	11	11	11¼
			—L—					
2⅞	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	400	2½	2½	2½	..
3½	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	1½	1½	1½	..
48⅝	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	400	31⅝	31½	31⅝	32½
34	13¼	4†	Loew's Inc	900	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	15¼
72	39	6½	Loews pf	100	39	39	39	..
34⅜	16½	3†	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	17	17	17	17½
23⅜	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	12½	12½	12½	13⅛
33⅜	7½	..	Louisville & N	800	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
			—M—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	400	12	12	12	11⅞
62	20	6	McCrory pf	20	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	..
16½	13	1	McIntyre Porcu	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
62⅛	28	4	McKeesport Tin	2800	33⅜	32	32	33½
4	⅜	..	McLellan Stores	1400	½	½	½	⅜
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	3400	19¾	18	18	19¾
18½	10	1	Mack Trucks	100	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	..
3⅜	2⅛	..	Madison Sq Gar	1200	3⅜	2½	2½	..
20⅜	4	..	Man Elv mg	6200	7⅛	6	6	5½
7	3½	..	Man Shirt	100	4	4	4	4
12¼	6½	.80	Marine Mid	400	6⅜	6	⅞ 6½	7
9	3	..	Market St Ry ppf	100	3	3	3	3
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	400	3	3	3	3⅛
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
30	9½	1.80	May Dept Stores	100	10	10	10	9½
3	1⅜	..	Maytag	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
2¼	2	..	Maytag pf xw	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
6½	3⅜	..	Mid-Cont Pet	500	4½	4¼	4½	4½
10	2	..	Midland Steel	300	2	2	2	2⅛
7¾	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
21⅞	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	200	5	4⅛	5	4½
11	1½	..	Mo Pacific	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
26	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	200	3⅜	3	3	3¼
30¾	13⅜	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	16½	16½	16½	16⅝
11¼	3½	..	Montgom Ward	2400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
			—N—					
19½	8	2	Nash Motors	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	2900	22	20⅞	20⅞	21⅜
130	101	7	Nat Biscuit pf	200	110¼	110¼	110½	109
14⅜	6½	..	Nat Cash Reg	900	7	6¾	7	7
31⅜	14⅜	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	4900	15½	14¾	14¾	15
92	49¼	5	Nat Lead	200	50	50	50	52
105	61	6	Nat Lead pf B	50	61	61	61	..
16⅜	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1900	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7¾
17⅜	4⅞	..	Nat Surety	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
6⅜	2½	..	Nevada Cons Cop	1400	3½	3¼	3⅜	3
4⅞	1⅝	..	Newton Steel	1200	4¼	3⅝	4¼	3¼
36⅝	8¾	..	NY Central	7000	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
3⅛	1½	..	NY Chi & StL	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
18⅜	2	..	NY C & StL pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
31⅜	6	..	NY NH & H	600	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
78¾	12	..	NY NH & H pf	300	14	13¼	14	13¼
9⅞	4	..	NY Ont & W	300	4½	4	4	..
17⅜	10¾	.50c	Noranda M	700	13⅜	13	13½	13
2½

UTILITIES TO FACE PROBLEM OF MATURITIES

Larger Part of Record-Breaking Aggregate Yet to Be Met

NEW YORK, July 7 — Having passed through the first half of 1932 with most larger maturities paid off in cash on due dates, or otherwise taken care of, the public utility industry is approaching a period in which are concentrated 71 per cent of the record-breaking aggregate of $507,354,490 maturities for 1932. In the first six months $151,107,100 fell due, while the figure for the last half is $356,247,390.

The record for the first six months, while encouraging in the main, is not such as to foster belief that difficulties will be absent when it comes time to pay off some of the large blocks due this half-year.

With capital markets virtually closed to all but highest-grade borrowers, hopes in many instances rest on willingness of holders to accept an exchange offer.

This requires a sympathetic attitude by the investing public, which makes it uncertain whether deferment by that means will prove successful.

On June 15, for instance, the Lowell Gas Light Company, which earned interest charges 7.02 times in 12 months ended April 30, 1932, was unable to pay off 1,500,000 3 per cent notes. New notes at 5 per cent were offered plus small cash payments but were rejected and protective committees subsequently formed. Until maturity the notes sold at par.

However, out of some 39 issues of $1,000,000, or more, to mature the first six months of the year, 27 were paid off in cash, while six went into default and six were extended or exchanged for bonds in later maturity.

Largest Exchange Offer

Defaults included $10,000,000 Middle West Utilities 5s June 1, $5,500,000 Federal Public Service 6s July 1, and several smaller items.

The largest exchange offer in the first half was $7,424,000 Staten Island Edison 3s June 15, when the company offered (until July 25) $10 cash and a $1000 one-year 6 per cent note for each $1000 bond. As of June 25, 65 per cent of the notes had been deposited.

One interesting transaction was that involving repayment of $11,-000,000 United Light & Railways of Maine first and refunding 5s, June 1. Previous to the due date the company offered to exchange the bonds for new first lien and consolidated 7½s, which enjoy a prior claim on assets preceded only by a minority stock interest in a subsidiary street railway concern. But to insure payment of the full amount, a bank loan to the extent of approximately $4,000,000 was obtained to supplement funds in the treasury.

Less than $200,000 of the $5,000,-000 new 7½s available under the plan were accepted in exchange, the great bulk of holders of the 5s having elected to take cash, notwithstanding the 2½ per cent increase in coupon rate.

Big maturities of the second half are July 15. The three big Insull operating companies' obligations mature on July 30, and plans already are under way to refund them with long-term bonds. Commonwealth Edison proposes to issue $18,000,000 first mortgage 5½ per cent 30-year bonds; People's Gas, $20,000,000 first and refunding 5½s, due in 25 years, and Public Service of Northern Illinois, $32,000,000 first lien and refunding 6½s, due in 20 years. Auditors have gone over the figures of the three companies and a syndicate is being formed to market the issue.

German Notes

Saxon Public Works 5 per cent notes, due July 15, will not be paid in full, as the German Foreign Exchange Control has refused to allow transfer of the requisite $7,000,000 to this country. An exchange plan has been submitted to holders involving payment of 5 per cent in cash and the balance in new 6 per cent notes, due July 15, 1937. Since that constitutes the first German dollar maturity of any importance this year, action with respect to it is viewed significantly in local investment quarters. There are $25,000,000 Deutsche Bank 6 per cent notes due Sept. 1.

Also falling due July 15 are $10,-000,000 Rochester Gas & Electric one-year 3 per cent notes for which payment has been provided.

New England Telephone has announced no plan for meeting its $10,-000,000 maturity Oct. 1, but the present prices of its bonds, close to par, indicate that refinancing will present little difficulty.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company has $20,000,000 4½s coming due Oct. 1 and $20,000,000 4s a month later; and also $30,000,000 5s due Jan. 15, 1933. Taking advantage of a favorable market, the company a few months ago sold $10,000,000 one-year 4½s and $20,000,000 three-year 5s, each dated May 2, 1932, providing in part for the coming maturities. With the recently issued three-year notes selling (on the New York Curb) above par, additional note financing would seem to be entirely feasible.

New England Power Association with $20,000,000 of 5s due Dec. 1 has $20,000,000 Grafton Power Company bonds in its treasury, representing a first mortgage on the Fifteen Mile Falls development, which it hopes to sell to provide for the maturity. If this is not possible, an extension of the notes may be arranged.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK, July 7—Chase National Bank reports earnings during the first six months of 1932 of $2.10 a share or at the annual rate of $4.20 a share on 7,400,000 shares of $20 par stock outstanding before all deductions and chargeoffs. This compares with earnings for the entire year of 1931 of $5.17 a share before all charges and with $2.80 a share before charges in the first half of last year.

ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Electric power production in the United States last week rose to 1,456,961,000 kilowatt hours from 1,440,541,000 in the previous week. Output in the corresponding week last year was 1,607,238,000 kilowatt hours. Due to the July 4 holiday no percentage of change from 1931 was computed by the National Electric Association which compiles the figures.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	7¼	7¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	5	5
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	40	40
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	17½	17⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67¼	67¼
Amer Mach & Fdry 6s	102⅝	102⅝
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	44½	44
Amer T&T 4½s '38 cv	99½	99½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101	100⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	94⅜	94⅜
Amer T&T 5s '65	94⅜	94⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101¾	101⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	71⅛	71
Armour & Co 4½s '39	64⅝	64
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	57¼	56⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	74½	74½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	82¾	82⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	78	78
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	30½	30½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	93½	93½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	35¼	35
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	17½	16¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	28¼	28¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	54	54
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	33	32½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	59	59
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101¼	101¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s 60 C	100⅞	100⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	78⅜	78
Boston & Maine 5s '55	52¼	52¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	77	76
Bklyn Ed gen 5s E	102	101⅞
Buff R & P 4½s '57	30	30
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	56	56
Bush Term Bldg 6s '60	50	50
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	77½	77½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	76	76
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	83	82¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	83⅜	83¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	83½	83½
Can North 4½s '35	91¾	91¾
Can North deb 6½s 46	95¾	95½
Can North deb 7s '40	95	94¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	56	55
Can Pacific 4½s '46	62½	62½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	61¼	61
Cen District Tel 5s	102¼	102¼
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	100⅜	99¾
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	62	62
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	75	75
Ches Corp 5s '47	37¾	37½
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	79	79
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	85½	85½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	82¼	82
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	33⅜	33
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	3⅛	3½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	17½	17
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	10	9¾
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	55	54½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	90	55
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	55⅛	55⅛
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	28¾	27½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	24	23¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	11¾	11½
Chicago RIP A	29	28½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	56½	56½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	68	68
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	89	89
Cin Gas & Elec 5s '56 D	43	43
Cin Gas & Elec 6s C	53	53
Clev CC&StL 6s Cs '41	53	53
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	66½	66½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	68	68
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85⅜	85
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106	106
Con Gas 4½s '51	91⅞	91⅜
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102¾	102¼
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	98¼	98¼
Corn Products 5s '34	103	103
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	65	65
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	58½	58½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	46	46
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	16¼	16¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	21½	21½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	25	25
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	75⅛	75
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	32½	32
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	91	91
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100	100
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	71	71
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	70	69
Dul & Iron Range 5s '37	96	96
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98¼	98
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	64	64
Erie RR ref 5s '67	15½	15½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	15	15
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	28	28
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	33⅞	33⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101½	101½
Goodrich 6s '43	36	36
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	69½	68½
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	80	80
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	93⅜	93⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	95¼	95¼
Great Northern 4¼s '61	70	70
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	40	39½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	54⅞	54
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	23	23
Hackensack Water Co 4s '77	87	87
Houston Oil 5½s '40	45½	45
Hudson Coal 5s '62	27¼	27¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	34½	33
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	68⅜	68⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¼	101¼
Ill Central 4s '51	72⅜	72⅜
Ill Central 4¾s '66	22½	22
Ill Central CSIL&NO 5s A '63	24½	24½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	95½	95½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	21	20
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	38½	37
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	38	37⅝
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	20	19
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	58	57½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	46¾	46⅝
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	15	15
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	18½	18
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	22½	22
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	20¾	20
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	42¾	42⅝
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	91¾	91⅝
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	35⅛	35⅛
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	80¾	80¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	51	51
Laclede Gas 5½s D	47½	47½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	72½	72
L'Autaro 6s '54	3½	3½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	31¾	31¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	35⅝	35½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	74	74
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	25⅝	25⅝
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	95¼	95¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	25½	24
Metro Edison 4½s '68	70	67
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	76	76
Metro Water 5½s '50	59½	59½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	76¾	76¾
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	40	39
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	41	41
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	68	67
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	22½	22
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	12¼	12
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	25¾	25
Mo Pacific 5s F	25½	25
Mo Pac 5s I '81	25½	24¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	7½	7¼
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	2½	2½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	76	76
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	75¾	75
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	94½	94½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101¼	101¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	58	58
N O T & M 5s B '54	18¼	18¼
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	60½	60
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	35	35
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	35½	35½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	38	37½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	18¾	17½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	19¼	19
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	45	42
NY Dock Co 5s '38	35¾	35¾
NY Edison 5s '44 C	102¼	101¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108⅛	108⅛
do 5s B	102	102
NY G&LH&P pur m 4s '49	94½	93
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	34	34
NY NH&H 4½s '67	49	49
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	67	64
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	45½	45
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	30¾	30¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100⅜	100
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	42½	42½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	5	5
Norf & W con 4s '96	85	85
Norf & W 6s '34	103	103
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	94⅝	94⅝
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	56¼	55½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	76¼	76
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	48¼	48
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	54⅜	54
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96	96
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	82¾	82
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	69	69
Otis Steel 6s '41	17½	17¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100¼	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102	102
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100⅛	100⅛
Paramount Public 5½s '50	12⅜	11½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	14½	14½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	82¼	82
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	42½	42
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	65¼	65
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	67⅜	67⅜
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	80	68¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	73¾	72½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	86½	86
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	91	90¼
Pere Marquette 5s '56	39	39
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	57½	57½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	76	76
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	88	88
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	52½	52½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	32¾	32½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	41	40¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	16	16
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96¾	96¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	64	63½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	61½	60½
Purity Baking 5s '48	54	54
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	35	35
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13¾	13
St. Louis & SF 4½s '78	12¼	11¾
StP M&M 4½s '33	90	90
Shell Union 5s '47	61¼	61¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	62	61½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	80½	80½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84½	84½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100½	100½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	58	58
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅞	101⅞
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	35	33½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	53	53
Southern Pacific 4½s 69 ww	32½	32½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	32	31½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	50⅜	50⅜
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	14	13⅞
Southern Ry con 5s '94	64½	63½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	18	18
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	19	18⅞
Southwest Bel Tel rfg 5s '54	100⅛	100½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	85	84¼
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	102	100½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	91¾	91¾
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	94	94
Texas Corp 5s '44	77	77
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53½	53½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	21¾	21¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100¼	100¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91	91
Union Pacific 4s '68	88	88
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	76⅛	76½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	30	30
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	17½	16⅛
Vanadium 5s '41	32½	32½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	97⅛	97⅛
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	55	55
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	17½	17½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	16	15⅞
West Pa Pow 5s O '56	100¾	100¾
West Shore 4s 2361	69	68½
West Shore 4s reg	65	62¼
Western Electric 5s '44	93¾	93¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	45	45
Western Pacific 5s A '46	27½	27½
Western Union 5s '51	47	46⅝
Western Union col 5s '38	55½	55½
Western Union 5½s '36	55	55
Western Union 5s '60	47	46
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	37½	37½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	99⅞	99⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	66	66
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	28¾	28½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	54½	54¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	53⅛	52

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul 7	Last Jul 6
3½s '47	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8
1st 4¼s '47	101.24	101.24	101.24	101.23
4th 4¼s '38	102.25	102.23	102.25	102.24
US 3s '55	93.2	93	93.2	92.24
US 3¼s '49	94.11	94.6	94.11	94.5
US 3¼s '43 Mar	98.10	98.10	98.10	98.4
US 3¼s '43 June	98.30	98.24	98.30	98.19
US 3¼s '47	98.18	98.8	98.18	98.6
US 3¼s '56	100.16	100.8	100.16	100.7
US 4s '54	102.22	102.18	100.22	102.14
US 4¼s '52	105.8	105.5	105.8	105.5

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19⅞	19⅞
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	68	68
Antioquia 7s D '45	6	6
Antwerp 5s '58	71½	71½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	39	37¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	42⅞	42⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	43⅛	42½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	42½	42
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	43	42
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	42½	42
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	43	42½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	44¼	43
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	43⅜	42
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	43	42¼
Australia 4½s '56	64	63½
Australia 5s '55	70¼	69¾
Australia 5s '57	70	69¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	39	38
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	84	84
Austria Hydro 6½s	75	75
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	28	27½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	89½	88¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	95	94½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	100½	100⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	100⅜	100¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	27½	26¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	46¼	45¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	41¼	41
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	36	36
Berlin Elec 6s '55	40½	39
Bogota (City) 8s '45	103⅛	103¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	3	3
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	4⅞	4½
Bordueax (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	14½	14½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18	17½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17	17
Bremen 7s '35	41⅞	41⅞
Brisbane 5s '58	55	54⅝
Budapest (City) 6s '62	23¼	23¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	25¼	25
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '461	26⅜	25
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	40	40
Bulgaria 7s '67	20¼	20¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	94⅞	94⅝
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	76½	76
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	92	92
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	4½	4½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	4½	4½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	31	31
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	29	28½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	29	28½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	58⅞	58½
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	61⅛	61¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	18	17⅞
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	28	28
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	28	27½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38	37½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	63	62½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	70	70
Denmark (King) 6s '42	75	75
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	78¼	77¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	38½	38½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	39½	39
Dutch El 4s '47	95	94¾
Dutch El sf 6s '62	92	91½
Fiat 7s '46 war	75	75
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	48½	48½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	54	54
Frankfort 6½s '53	27	26¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	113⅜	113
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119	118⅞
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	48¾	48
German 7s '49	68	65¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	44	41¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	42⅜	42
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	42½	40⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	46	45
Germ Cons Mun 6½s '58 rcts	39½	39½
Germ El Pow 5½s	39	38½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	39⅜	38¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	35	34
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	45	45
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	48	46½
Greek 6s '68	15	15
Hamburg 6s '46	36	35
Hansa 6s '39 ww	27½	27½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	41	40¼
Helsingfors 6½s '60	45½	45½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	30¼	30¼
Iseder Steel 6s '48	30	29½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	83¾	83½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	77½	77⅛
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	71	71
Italy (King) 7s '51	90	89¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	49½	49½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	62¼	61⅞
Karstadt 6s '43	21	19½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	10¾	10¼
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	65	65
Lynos (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Mex 5s 10s A	8½	2¼
Mlag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	76	76
Milan (City) 6½s '52	70	70
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	12	11½
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	76½	76
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	75¼	75¼
New South Wales 5s '57	68	67⅜
New South Wales 5s '58	68½	66½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¾	105¾
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	67½	67½
Norway (King) 5s '63	72¾	71½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	72	72
Norway (King) 6s '43	76	76
Norway (King) 6s '52	73½	73
Norwegian El 5½s '57	45	45
Nuremberg 6s '52	27⅜	27⅜
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	40	40
Oslo (City) 6s '55	70	70
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103¼	103¼
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103¾	103¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¾	102¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	4	4
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	3⅞	3⅞
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	46¾	45½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	52½	52½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	80	80
Prussia 6s '52	35	35
Queensland (State) 6s '47	73½	73
Queensland (State) 7s '41	82	80
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	42¾	42
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	42	41½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	42¾	41¾
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	28	26½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	38	36⅜
Rhine Ruhr '46	32	32
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	30½	30½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	7	7
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	8	8
Rome (City) 6½s '52	75½	75½
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	44	44
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	34¾	34¾
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	30	30
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	60	60
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	11	11
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	37¼	36½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	43	41⅞
Saxon State 6½s '46	38½	38½
Saxon State 7s '45	41½	41
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	26½	26½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	32	31½
Siemens 6½s '51	56	52
Silesia Bk 6s '47	28	28
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	33	33
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	25	24⅞
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	24	24
Sydney 5½s '55	59½	59½
Swiss Government 5½s '46	105	104¾
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	39	39
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	32¼	32¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	44	44
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	33	31¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103¾	103⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	32¼	31
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	32	31¼
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	32	31
Unterelbe 6s '53	35	35
Vienna 6s '52	51	51
Warsaw 7s '58	38½	35⅝
Westphalia El 6s '53	27	24⅝
Wurttemberg 7s '56	40	40
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	45	45

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, July 7—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July7	WkAgo	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$ .64⅜	$ .63½	$ .74
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.45	44	.74⅜
Oats, No. 2 white	.31	.30⅝	.39¼
Flour	4.15	4.10	4.55
Beef family	12.75	12.75	13.00
Pork	18.25	18.25	29.00
Lard	.0570	.0525	.0890
Cotton, Mid up	.0616	.0555	.0995
Zinc	.0265	.0270	.0395
Iron	14.84	14.84	17.01
Steel bill Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05⅜	.05⅝	.08½
Tin	.2087	.1962	.2590
Rubber	.02⅜	.02⅝	.0662
Sugar	.0390	.0390	.0465
Lead	.0285	.0295	.0440
Print cloth	.02¼	.02	.0412

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, July 7—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

First National Old Colony to Adopt New Name

At a meeting of the board of directors of the First National Old Colony Corporation it was voted, for convenience of operation, to conduct its business in the New England States, except Connecticut, under the name of "The First of Boston Corporation of Massachusetts," and to conduct its business in the remaining states and abroad under the name of "The First of Boston Corporation."

These corporate changes do not involve any change of policy, of personnel, or of the number or location of offices.

Mr. Allan M. Pope will be chairman of the board of the First of Boston Corporation of Massachusetts and president of the First of Boston Corporation. Mr. Edwin R. Marshall will be president of the former corporation and senior vice-president of the latter. All the present officers of the First National Old Colony Corporation will continue their duties under similar titles in one or the other of these corporations.

All the present offices will be continued at the same address, and the customers of the First National Old Colony Corporation may continue to do business as heretofore with the most conveniently located office of either corporation.

This change has been contemplated for some time for convenience in meeting new conditions, resulting

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Holidays in Hungary

By E. P. JACOBI

Part II

WHEN the local train pulled up at Sárpilis station one Sunday afternoon with Mariska on board, half the village was there to meet the "city guest." In front of the station canteen stood the boys, no less curious, but less frankly so. Mariska felt relieved when the latticed door of the Bodnár's yard closed behind her.

Being a guest of honor, the "clean room" (the best room) was assigned to Mariska. This did not mean that everything else in Aunt Bodnár's house was not spotlessly clean too. But the "clean room" was hardly ever used, though it contained a bed piled almost to the ceiling with bright colored pillows, Aunt Bodnár's special pride. The huge whitewashed stove occupied one corner, a wooden seat running round the wall, while a table and several chairs stood in the other. A painted "tulip chest," containing the household's linen treasures, stood under the window.

Panni camped in the kitchen in winter and in the pillared porch, hung with garlands of corn-cobs and paprika, in summer. All had been at great pains to make her room cozy for Mariska. Even a basin and a jug of water had been put at her disposal, for Aunt Bodnár knew "city ways" and thought Missie might prefer not to wash at the pump.

It felt strange to climb into the unwonted softness of half-a-dozen eiderdowns at night, but when Mariska woke next morning she thought she had never slept better in her life. It was quite early yet, when she came out into the kitchen, the house was deserted save for Aunt Bodnár who was busy giving the pigs their breakfast.

"You up already, dear! I'll give you your milk and bread and bacon, and then you can sit in the garden and smell the flowers—sweet verbena and stocks and mignonette."

"Where is Panni, Bodnár Neni?" Mariska asked.

"Out with the harvesters since 3 o'clock, Missie—she's sheaf-binder to Jóska—sure she's a good worker."

"Oh, Aunt Bodnár, I want to try, too!"

"You couldn't, Missie, not you! You'd be tired if you worked an hour. Sit in the flower garden and smell the sweet verbena."

"But I want to do everything that Panni does," Mariska said firmly; "that's what I'm here for."

Aunt Bodnár could do nothing in the face of such determination. She tied up Mariska's head in one of Panni's kerchiefs and told her which way to go.

Soon Mariska found the field where the Sárpilis gang worked. It belonged to a large estate. The owner hired gangs of workers and paid them in grain and bacon. After the grain on the estate was cut, the men still had time to bring in the harvest of their own small plots.

The men moved forward in a row, swinging their scythes rhythmically. Each man had a girl behind him. With her sickle she gathered the grain in sheaves and tied them with ropes of twisted straw. Then the sheaves were set up in stacks at regular distances from each other.

Mariska soon discovered Panni, who looked as fresh as if she had only just started work.

"Will you show me how it's done, Panni?" she asked. "I want to help."

The men and the girls laughed, but Mariska was determined, and after a while she no longer felt any fatigue. When the squeaky tinkle of the 9 o'clock breakfast bell sounded, she was quite surprised to see how fast the time had passed.

The harvesters' comments were appreciative. When work was resumed, however, Panni returned to her place and Mariska settled under the acacias to compose a long letter to Sári Koltai, her dearest friend, in ecstatic praise of rural life.

Harvesting was fun as long as one did it for a joke, but after a day or two Mariska began to look around for other pastimes. The "city girl" was now welcome in every cottage in the village. All the treasures in the various "tulip chests" had been spread out for her inspection, and the stay-at-home grannies, the only ones who had time during this busy season, showed her intricate stitches and beautiful old embroideries—roses, carnations, tulips, peacocks' feathers, birds. Mariska carefully copied the patterns in a sketchbook to take home to her mother.

It was fun to play with the barefooted little ones, to help Aunt Bodnár make butter, and cottage cheese, and bread, to carry the dinner for the harvesters, pick cucumbers and paprika for pickles, or water the flowers at twilight, or watch the village cattle returning from pasture in a cloud of dust, each cow turning in at her own stable door. Aunt Bodnár showed Mariska how to handle the weaving loom and the spindle, though they were stowed away in the barn for the summer.

But the best part of the day came after supper. Then boys and girls from the neighboring cottages would drop into the Bodnár yard. They would sit on the bench under the mulberry tree, or on the edge of the pole well, and tell stories and jokes. Mariska heard tales that she had never heard before—about the Giant King's three daughters, about the "táltos" horse that kicked the stars, and the "turul" bird, and the spinning sisters, and the silver-footed princess. There were songs and riddles and quick repartee and laughter. It was all strange to Mariska, but she enjoyed it more than any party in the city.

One night Mariska had a great idea. It was sad to think that soon she would have to leave the flowers, the animals, and all her new friends. She wanted to keep as much of it as she could. So to the sketchbook containing many quaint designs was added a thick copy book, and in it she wrote down many of the stories she had heard. If her memory failed her Panni would help, for she knew them all by heart. By the time the vacation was drawing to a close, Mariska had quite a large collection of folk tales in her copy book.

"You'll never look at them again when you go back home," Panni said dolefully on Mariska's last evening in Sarpilis. "I know I wouldn't think about this village twice if I were in your place, nor read those silly tales if I could go to lovely picture palaces and look at all the beautiful shops!"

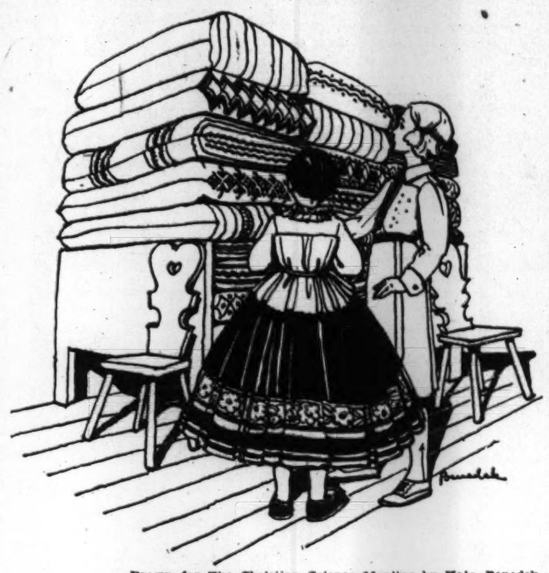
"Why, no, Panni, I think you are the fortunate one. I have to go back to narrow, gray streets, and sit indoors most of the time, and work hard at school—"

"Wouldn't I just love it!" Panni cried. "It's school I want—and to know everything—and get out of this—"

"I'll tell you what we'll do, Panni," exclaimed Mariska. "When your mother comes to Budapest again, to sell weaves, ask her to bring you along. Then I'll get Father and Mother to ask you to stay. I'll do lessons with you and teach you all I can, and take you to the movies or the theater sometimes, and you can learn all you want. How does that sound to you?"

Words could not express the girl's delight. The pact was sealed with laughter and kisses, and the moon was sinking by the time the girls had finished making plans and conspiring for the winter.

Years later, when Mariska Gerenday published her first book, "Tales Around a Pole Well," a dedicated copy made its way to Sarpilis. It is the principal feature of the Bodnárs' "clean room," and Aunt Bodnár never stops talking about it. And when Mariska's friends admire the elaborate black-and-blue table center that adorns her tea parties, she says: "It is a present from my friend, Panni Bodnár at Sarpilis, and she invented the pattern specially for me."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Kata Benedek

The "Clean Room" Contained a Bed Piled Almost to the Ceiling With Brightly Colored Pillows.

Impy—A Blue Jay

WE HEARD his noisy chirping before we saw him, and even then, when he was in some distress, his voice had a bit of sauciness in it. It was a warm, still afternoon in early summer, and suddenly the quiet was interrupted by a great squawking outside our living room windows. We all hurried out, and there on the grass was Impy, as we later came to call him, a ruffled young blue jay fallen out of a nest in the tree above.

Apparently he was either too young or too frightened to fly, for he permitted one of the boys to pick him up, ever so gently, and to put him back in the empty nest with the aid of a small stepladder. Our backs were hardly turned, however, before he was at our feet again; and when he had repeated this performance a third time we began to suspect that he was throwing himself out of the nest in search of adventure. Since he was so persistent in trying to make our acquaintance, we carried him into the house for safe keeping.

That was the beginning of our long and pleasant friendship with Impy. He stayed with us for three weeks, and in all that time he refused to leave us for his parents, two large and beautiful blue jays who circled the house daily and called out to him. He would occasionally, when we put him out of doors later on, fly about with them in the lower branches of the trees in the yard, but he never stayed long, and appeared to prefer the society of humans to anything the bird world could offer.

You should have seen the way he ordered us all about! From that very first day, when we established him in a flannel-lined basket in the breakfast room, Impy demanded service. Every half-hour he set up a hoarse "Cay-cay" for a meal, and had to be fed bits of meat, corn meal, and other delicacies, and his thirst for drops of water proffered on our fingertips was enormous.

After a day or two Impy, recovered from his fright and with his beak fast mending, began to show his adventurous spirit. He flew all about the house, haltingly at first, then with astonishing speed and purpose, frequently startling callers and tradesmen. His favorite perch was atop a doorsill, and he made a striking picture poised there, with his shiny blue feathers and sharp little eyes. He soon knew every one of us, and would perch on our shoulders and heads just when we least expected it.

Again and again we renewed our efforts to "release" our willing captive; but always he returned, and to the door, too! He realized that that was where he might get in, and he stood on the sill calling out for admittance, quite as a dog would do.

Daily he flew about in the trees, and wherever a squirrel or a cat was near, the other birds, seeming to think that here was a young imp that needed protection, would chirp and squeal loud warnings. We always suspected, however, that Impy had more sense than they gave him credit for, because he showed himself a wise and clever little creature in his daily life indoors.

There came a time when Impy's demands on the household, his meals at half-hour intervals, and his cheerful disregard of quiet, were too much. We felt that he needed a larger place than ours for his home, and someone who could devote plenty of time to studying this lovable little fellow. Through a field secretary of the S. P. C. A. exactly the right home for him was found. When we last heard from Impy through his new mistress, he was most happy on her estate in New England.

The travel entailed in getting there was just another adventure for Impy, and he is always ready for adventure! Now he has large and protected grounds for his hours outdoors; and he accompanies his mistress on long walks, flying over her head and making, no doubt, the same joyous noise as ever.

Impy is friendly with all birds, but it is humans that he loves best, and how many friends he has among them! First at our house, then at the office of the Field Secretary, and then in the New England town, everyone who has known him remembers him with affection. He is to them all just what we found him to be from that first summer day—a most lovable and interesting companion. And, we must add, a most cheerfully noisy one! A. L. C.

Pyramid Puzzle

Across—1. A consonant. 2. The employment of means to the accomplishment of some end. 3. A feature or characteristic. 4. Pertaining to milk. 5. A place of worship.

Down—1. A consonant. 2. A note in the scale. 3. A coarse cloth made from jute. 4. Principal part of a bridge. 5. A framework of iron bars to hold fuel. 6. Fastened. 7. Substance obtained from pine or fir trees. 8. A note in the scale. 9. A consonant.

Enriching Your Vocabulary

Moderate words usually carry more weight than extravagant ones.

Constant use of such expressions as "simply wonderful," "marvelous," "absolutely grand," applied to trivial articles or occurrences, weaken one's vocabulary. Those accustomed to such extravagance are reduced, when greater things claim their attention, to those overworked adjectives, "dandy," "fine" and "great," wherewith to express their emotions.

Extend your vocabulary by good reading, and reference to the dictionary. Choose your words with regard to their real meaning, such as shall be fitting to your subject of conversation. Good language is a sign of culture. Poverty of speech is apparent where remarks are plentifully sprinkled with the latest cheap slang.

Conducted by FRANK L. WILSON

PICTORIAL STAMPS form a most interesting and outstanding collection—for these stamps depict the scenic wonders of the world, the inhabitants of distant lands, their traits and occupations, the flora and fauna. History and romance, charm and beauty are brought before our eyes in kaleidoscopic array by these colorful bits of paper upon whose surface the designs are so artistically etched and engraved.

A striking example is here illustrated by the forthcoming set of New Zealand pictorial postage stamps shortly to be placed on sale. These works of art are executed by local artists and are the selection from some 250 designs submitted in competition before the New Zealand postal authorities. The selected set contains 14 designs that are strikingly local and represent the best work of a dozen artists.

The historical scene depicted on the 2 shilling value shown above represents the landing of Captain Cook at Poverty Bay.

Some of the famous peaks of the islands are shown in scenic views on stamps. Mount Cook is shown on the 2½d. stamp surrounded by a frame of Mount Cook lilies. Mount Egmont is shown on the 3s. and Mitre Peak on the 4d. All three stamps are of excellent design.

The native Maori is well represented in this set of pictorials. On the 3d. is the profile of a Maori maid, on the 1½d. is shown a native woman lowering her basket of food into one of the many boiling springs or hot pools, on the 2d. a native hut is shown in a setting of large tree ferns, and on the 9d. is arranged a native Maori ornament and decoration.

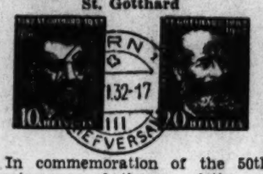
The chief agricultural interests of the colony are suggested by the reaper on the 6d. and the drover on the 1s. stamps.

Among the fauna of the island, we find represented on the 5d. a huge sword fish leaping from the water, a tuatara or iguana-like lizard of the New Zealand waters on the 8d., a kiwi or apteryx, one of the island's most famous birds, on the 1d., and on the ½d. the fantail, or Australian fly-catcher, shown against a background of clematis blossoms.

Shanghai Emergency Post

During the recent upheaval of events at Shanghai, postal regulations were in rather a chaotic condition especially in the suburbs and outlying districts. With so much unrest existing it has been very difficult for the post authorities to gain a semblance of the former routine. On May 21, the employees of the post office went on strike and the Municipal Council opened an emergency post office on May 24 to cope with the situation. Coupons or stickers on which was printed "Shanghai emergency postal service" in multiform type, were issued to prepay postage. These coupons are about 2½x3¼ inches and in a center box are inscribed the words, "Good for one letter of one ounce" with a separate embossing, "Municipal Council—Shanghai." We appreciate the receipt of one of these interesting historical coupons applied to a cover postmarked May 26 from Poceeta Saunders Phillips of Shanghai, who writes that these coupons were issued by the Municipal Council.

St. Gotthard



In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the completion of the St. Gotthard Railway and the official opening of the St. Gotthard Tunnel, Switzerland issued a set of three large postal stamps bearing the inscription, "St. Gotthard, 1882-1932." The 10-cent value shows a portrait of Louis Favre, bufider of the tunnel; the 20c a portrait of Alfred Escher, first president of the Gotthard Society, and the 30c a portrait of Emil Welti, president of the Swiss Confederacy in the year of the inauguration of the railway. The tunnel was completed June 1, 1882, and links the southern and Italian-speaking canton Tessin with the other part of Switzerland.

The two stamps illustrated above are reproduced through the kindness of T. Robert Flogerzi of Berne, Switzerland. Mr. Flogerzi writes that these stamps are copperplated from old steel engravings and were first placed on sale May 31 at face value. These stamps will be withdrawn from sale July 31.

Olympic Games, 1932

The new 3c and 5c value Olympic stamps issued by our Government were placed on sale June 15 at Los Angeles and next day at Washington.

The Haitian Postal Administration is to overprint a quantity of postage and airmail stamps "Xe Olympiade—plus 0.05" or "plus 0.10." This extra revenue is to be used to help defray the expenses of the Haitian contestants at the Los Angeles Olympic Games in August of this year.

An interesting bit of news comes from Los Angeles that the first piece of mail directed to the International Settlement, "The Olympic Village," was a roll of newspapers mailed from Calcutta for the Indian Olympic team and received on May 29.

New 3c Rate

The 3c rate is a result of the recent passing of the new tax law which increases the postage rate on first class letter mail from 2c to 3c. This new rate is effective July 6.

In anticipating the signing of the tax bill by the President, the Bureau of Engraving has been turning out the 3c stamps at the rate of 100,000,000 a day. These stamps are printed in sheets and coils and 4,000,000,000 are required for initial distribution.

Three varieties of the 3c stamp are included in the output, the current 3c Lincoln stamp of the regular issue, the 3c stamp of the Washington Bicentennial series and the new 3c stamp of the same general design as the 2c Bicentennial series except for the change of value and omission of the dates. In addition an extra supply of the 3c stamped envelopes in various sizes are ready. No overprinting or revaluing of the 2c envelopes in stock will be done.

Queries and Answers

Q. Will you please explain what is meant by "approvals"?—A. V.

A. These are books and sheets of various sizes upon which are mounted stamps for the purpose of submitting the stamps on approval to prospective buyers. A very convenient way of presentation and pricing the stamps.

Q. Will you please tell me what is meant by "newspaper stamps" and "occupation stamps"?—L. B.

A. "Newspaper stamps" are issued for the special purpose of prepaying the postage on newspapers and cannot be used for any other postage. However, some countries have allowed low-value stamps intended primarily for newspaper postage to be used for payment of other postal charges as well.

"Occupation stamps" are stamps of certain countries used for postage in foreign lands that are being occupied by these countries. The stamps are overprinted with the name of the country being occupied.

Friendship Tryst of Boys and Girls in Norway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oslo, Norway

THE tenth tryst of the school children of the Northern Society, a federation of young people from Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark, took place this year in Oslo. The aim of the society is to form friendships between the children of the brother countries so that they may become better acquainted with one another's customs and habits.

Three hundred boys and girls, between the ages of thirteen and seventeen, arrived in Oslo as guests of their young Norwegian hosts, meeting on a glorious spring morning outside the town, in a district overlooking the fjord, and surrounded by magnificent woods and mountains.

The young visitors were most anxious to see everything of interest in the capital, and accordingly they were taken to visit the Folks' Museum on Bygdöy, where among other fascinating exhibits is an ancient Viking ship. They also visited the National Gallery, the Industrial Arts Museum, and the fine Sailors' School on the Ekeberg Hill.

The afternoon was spent at the National Theater, where the Crown Prince and Princess, who were present, were given rousing cheers. At the close of the performance garlands of flowers were placed on the statue of Björnstjerne Björnson, the great Norwegian poet and patriot, by three of the guests.

On May 17, the tryst children celebrated Norway's Independence Day by attending a meeting addressed by the chairman of the Björnson Society, at which songs were sung by the students' choir. After the meeting thousands of the children, accompanied by bands, marched through the streets under a common banner, each carrying a presentation Norwegian flag. Wending their way between the young green of the lime trees, they passed in front of the Royal Palace where, from a balcony, the Royal Family, including little Princess Ragnhild, who was waving a flag of her own, watched the great procession moving past.

Before leaving for their own countries, the young guests thanked the Norwegian boys and girls for their kind hospitality and friendship, extending to them, in their turn, warm invitations for the next year's meeting which will take place at Whitsuntide in Stockholm, Sweden.

Mail Bag

Please note that the mailing rate for letters is now THREE cents in the United States.

Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

I have read The Christian Science Monitor ever since I have been old enough to read, and I would like to express my deep and since gratitude for it. I am 14 years of age and a sophomore in the Louisville Girls' High School. The Monitor has not only been a constant source of pleasure to me, but also has proved of great value in my school work.

I would like to tell something about my State. Kentucky has six distinct natural regions. They are: the mountain region or the eastern coal fields; the Knobs; the Blue Grass region; the cavernous limestone area; the western coal fields, and the Jackson purchase. Louisville lies in the region of the Knobs and is situated on the Ohio River.

Mammoth Cave, one of the wonders of the world, is the center of attraction in Kentucky. It is the largest underground cavern known, and is really a series of avenues, which branch and rebranch from a main gallery so as to form a network of passages and halls of different sizes. Several streams flow through the cave; the largest is called Echo River. The great stalactites and stalagmites of the cave are a marvelous sight.

Kentucky is proud to have been the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. The log cabin in which he was born is visited by many people each year. The name of the great pioneer, Daniel Boone, is also associated with the State of Kentucky. Many rifles, deerskin garments, hatchets, and other things which Boone and his fellow pioneers once used, have been collected and placed in a museum at Frankfort, the state capital.

There are many other things which I would like to write about my State, but it would take too long to tell them all.

I am very much interested in reading, nature, music, sports, and anything anyone would like to write about. I should like to correspond with anyone anywhere, and I promise faithfully to answer any letters I may receive. Here's hoping I shall have lots of "pen pals." Thelma B.

Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Editor:

I have been interested in Christian Science for about 10 years and am therefore an old Monitor reader. Although I have never written to the Mail Bag I have corresponded with boys both at home and abroad. I am still corresponding with some of them.

Daytona Beach is famous for its beach on the Atlantic Ocean. It is one of the few of its kind in the world because it is so hard and smooth. It is so long and wide that thousands of cars and people visit it throughout the year. Every year around March internationally famous racing drivers come here to establish speed records. In 1932 Sir Malcom Campbell established the present record of 254 miles an hour, which is approximately 14 seconds to the mile. He also broke several other records.

I am interested in collecting stamps and postal cards. Since I have been saving stamps for about eight years, I have acquired a good collection plus an enormous batch of duplicates which I will gladly give to other stamp collectors.

Promising to answer all letters that I may receive, Eugene B.

Translated from German

Glogau, Germany

Dear Editor:

For many years it has been my desire to correspond with someone abroad, and now I find that, through its Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor offers a splendid opportunity to exchange letters with foreign parts.

I am 17 and was a pupil in Breslau's higher schools. For three months I have now worked as an assistant in a hotel. As I plan later to visit foreign countries in order to acquaint myself with the customs and views of other nations, it is my desire to start corresponding with young people abroad. I would be very happy if the son of a hotel proprietor in America would write to me. I have some knowledge of English and could very well correspond in that language.

Hoping that I shall soon be in receipt of a letter from a young American, and with many greetings from the east of Germany.

Guenter Nerlich.

Melbourne, Australia

Dear Editor:

I have just been reading some of the Mail Bag letters and feel that I, too, should like to correspond with readers in other lands. I am 11 years of age and have been attending the Christian Science Sunday School since I was three and a half. My brother, who is six, also attends the Sunday School.

We are living close to the sea and during the warm weather I go to the beach almost every day. I am very fond of reading and often in the school vacation I go into the public library and museum and spend the whole day there by myself. It is wonderful to have so many books to choose from and to be able to read on any subject that is interesting! I am also interested in stamps and should like to correspond with readers about my own age and exchange stamps.

With best wishes to you and all readers, Kendall F.

Oakland, California

Dear Editor:

Having read our wonderful Christian Science Monitor daily for the past six years, I have written to the Mail Bag several times before, each time receiving the most delightful results. I read each letter as thoroughly as if it were a most exciting mystery tale and even more so because I know that if I wish to write to any of the authors, I may do so and thus gain a fine friendship with someone in a far part of the world.

Through the Mail Bag I have gained the most delightful friends, in Canada, England, Holland, South Africa, South America, Australia, New Zealand and the United States, and I have cultivated a love for writing that may prove to be my career when I finish school.

All my life I have lived in various parts of the Golden State, with the exception of our thrilling trip to British Columbia in 1929 with my parents and my 11-year-old sister. Both Daddy and Mother were born in England and came to America 20 years ago.

I should be so happy to receive more letters, especially from girls in England, Scotland and all the British possessions. I promise to answer every letter faithfully. I revel in talks on all sorts of subjects and limit myself to no one topic, so write about anything you wish—sports, travel, home economics, art, the stage and screen, your homes and your schools.

Before I close I want to thank you, dear Editor, for the pleasure I have received through our Mail Bag and I hope that it will long continue. Peggy M.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Joyce P. (12), Calcutta, India.—Interested in reading, skating, photographs and postcards.

Penelope S. (13), Hampton, Va.—Interested in music and sports.

Hazel H. (13), Greenville Junction, Maine.—Interested in reading and swimming.

Dorothy R. (1), Bicknell, Ind.

Jane C. M. (15), Seattle, Wash.

Eleanor R. (Junior in high school), Bicknell, Ind.

Mary C. (15), Millis, Mass.—Interested in reading, collecting postcards, swimming and riding.

Barbara W. (17), New Milford, Conn.—Interested in French, chemistry, stamps and sports.

Magdalene M. (19), Altona, Germany. Interested in music and sports.

From Boys

Stanley S. (15), McGregor, Iowa.—Interested in stamps.

Denzil P. (16), Calcutta, India.—Interested in photography, postcards and scouting.

Robert W. (16), West Chester, Penna.—Interested in stamps and radio.

Otto T. (18), Klotzsche, Germany.—Interested in music, art, literature and sports.

Over 20

Leone T., Milwaukee, Wis.—Interested in books, sports and travel.

Mildred M., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Alice D., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—Especially from girls named Alice.

Jerome D., St. Louis, Mo.—Interested in printing.

W. Edwin F., Baltimore, Md.

E. Merton P., Sydney, Australia.—Especially from university students.

Will Gunther B. of Cologne, Germany, please send in his address.

Key to Puzzle

Key to "Condensed Names Puzzle," published last Thursday.

Shoe, egg, radish, hoe, dish, car, Condensed: "Earadishoegg."

International Puzzle

P	E	C	P	I	C	M	B	C
A	R	G	N	E	R	A	U	E
F	I	A	L	O	D	I	L	S
Q	O	S	H	A	N	G	R	T
U	G	C	V	I	E	A	U	O
E	I	A	S	O	L	E	P	M
G	P	T	N	B	R	S	A	E
Y	O	A	H	E	U	M	I	N
K	L	J	R	A	G	D	L	Y

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-Two Countries With the Capital City for Each One Are to Be Found in This Puzzle. Start at Any Letter and Travel in Any Direction. Use the Same Letter Twice for Doubles.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Sea Pines *Camp for Girls*

26TH YEAR

Four Units: separate programs. Subcounselorship training course. All land and water sports. Swimming in warm waters of Cape Cod Bay. Art and Crafts. Dramatics. Dancing. Horseback Riding.

FAITH BICKFORD, Director
BREWSTER, MASS.

CAMPS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

CAMP COCHITUATE

(formerly Camp Mirimichi)

Usual activities, including tutoring.

DAY CAMPERS ALSO ENROLLED

35 minutes from The Mother Church

Inspection invited of camp at Hawthorn Manor, COCHITUATE, MASS.
Telephone Natick 892-M

CAMP HA-HANA

on Los Coches Canyon

20 miles from San Diego

Fourth season. July 4-July 31. Land and water sports, nature study, dramatics, music, handicrafts.

First week for adult recreational and cultural session. Remainder of season for boys and girls, in junior and senior groups. Enrollment may be for one, two or three weeks.

ALFRED H. CAROTHERS, Director
HA-HANA SCHOOL, LAKESIDE, CALIF.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Black-Foxe Boys' Camp

July 5—August 15

In the Sequoia National Forest, California. Features mountain trail hikes and pack trips. A horse for every boy. Ideal fishing and camping. All recreational activities. Elevation 5000 feet. Supervision Black-Foxe Military Institute. Information: THE REGISTRAR, 637 North Wilcox Avenue, Hollywood, California.

OF COURSE

He wants to go to camp!

Ask your boy if he would get a thrill out of a plunge in the lake before breakfast . . . the taste of bacon out of doors . . . the story-telling hour around the campfire. Ask him if he would like to play baseball, tennis, soccer, with jolly companions of his own age.

Yes, indeed, he would have a good time at an organized summer camp. The experience would be good for him. Fine constructive leadership and wholesome association with other boys will aid in the development of his character.

There is still time for enrollment at one of the camps for boys and girls advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Why not consult the advertisements in this issue and send for booklets of those that interest you? You will surely find one that meets your particular requirements.

Camp advertising appears on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

THE HOME FORUM

A Little Girl Runs Away

THE little girl from next door had no trouble deciding to run away this afternoon. What puzzled her was to know where to run. She considered old George Peabody's hayloft up on the hill, but it offered nothing new. She had run away there so often that she had worn a trail across Mr. Peabody's field of oats to a little hole in the side of the barn, just large enough for a little girl and a Scottish terrier to crawl through. She considered also the top of the hill, where there is always a wind on the warmest day and you can see far down the straits to the open sea. But you can't take a tricycle up the hill and that settled that. So she finally decided to go to China.

Why she selected China, I am not quite sure. But, as she explained the matter to me (while standing comfortably on her head in my armchair in the position which she finds most conducive to deep thought) she has been interested in China for some time: ever since her uncle gave her a whole family of little Chinese people last Christmas, each with a bright kimono and a long, black pigtail. She thought she would like to go where everybody wears a kimono and a pig-tail. So she set off for China on her tricycle, first, of course, calling at the oil station in the back yard for gasoline, which is obtained by placing the loose end of the clothesline against the rear axle and shouting to an imaginary attendant: "Fifty-ten gallions, please."

Thus well prepared, she started down the road, followed with dignity by Nipper, the Scottish terrier, who also wanted to see China. But she decided to pause at the new house, just for a moment, to experiment with the throwing of shingle nails into the wet plaster. This experiment, while interesting, did not last long, for the plasterer could see no real merit in it. He is a dull man. Anyway, when he came running up with what she assures me were "great, big roarings like a lion and wery maddish all over," she regretfully abandoned her experiment and determined to proceed forthwith to China.

But when you go to China it is well to have some provisions to eat on the way, for you may become hungry before you reach the top of the second long hill. Hills are awfully hungry places, she tells me, when one is on a tricycle. With remarkable forethought, therefore, she left the tricycle on the road and trundled across a field of young cabbages to Mr. Peabody's big carrot patch, where the first carrots are just the right size to be eaten on the spot, as carrots should be eaten. She pulled five carrots and ate one, which left four to take her to China. As she had to say good-bye to Mr. Peabody's red cow and the calf which was born last Thursday, and as the cow ate the carrots and the calf licked her fingers, she set off for China finally without any provisions at all. She knew she must hurry.

As she passed Mr. Buttle's place, however, she had to pause and watch the operation of shearing Mr. Buttle's sheep whose winter overcoats, she assures me, came off as neatly as could be, though there were no buttons on them. And as he sheared, Mr. Buttle, who is a jolly little man, all nose and black whiskers, sang an old plantation song, each verse of which ended like this: "Roll on, Mississippi, roll on."

Now the little girl from next door, though she knows China, is lamentably weak on American geography. She has never heard of the Mississippi. But she knows Mrs. Shipley, the large lady who raises ducks at the bottom of the hill, for she has often helped Mrs. Shipley feed them corn. Her confusion I therefore consider quite natural, and I am not surprised that she left Mr. Buttle's bellowing at the top of her voice: "Roll on, Mrs. Shipley, roll on! Roll on, Mrs. Shipley, roll on!"

As circumstances would have it, (the trip to China seemed unfortunate from the first), Mrs. Shipley herself came by at that very moment, with her billowing checked coat, her monstrous umbrella, which she carries rain or shine, her best hat with the purple pansies on it and her beflowered shopping bag. And Mrs. Shipley does roll like a great billow on the seashore. "Roll on, Mrs. Shipley, roll on!" shouted the little girl from next door. Mr. Buttle laughed so hard that he could hardly get the next overcoat off his sheep at all, and Mrs. Shipley shook her umbrella at him, and said he had taught the little girl to mock her. Besides, Mr. Buttle was no gentleman.

But, by this time, the little girl, still bellowing her new song, was out of Mrs. Shipley's reach and had come to the edge of the brook. At the edge of the brook, as everyone knows, you can find the jolliest round stones, some of them pure white and others with rings on them. These, she thought, would be good things to take to China. She spent half an hour gathering the best she could find and filled her pockets with them.

When she had got to the truck garden of Ah Lee, down in the swamp, they seemed to have increased so much in weight that she decided she wouldn't take them to China after all. It wouldn't do to waste such valuables, however, so she stopped at Ah Lee's fence and shouted to him. Ah Lee came ambling over with a broad grin, for he likes the little girl from next door and gives her strawberries when they are ripe. This time, however, Ah Lee didn't appreciate the round stones and said he preferred cabbages. "Give 'em to your babies, Mr. Lee," said the little girl.

"No gotum baby," said Lee.

"Well," she said with finality, "just pretend you have." She left him with the round stones in his hands and his mouth wide open.

By one of those coincidences which change the course of history, Mr. Peabody came along the road just then in his wagon, loaded with hay. He offered her a lift home. She demurred, saying she was on her way to China. Mr. Peabody said there would be plenty of time for going to China after dinner and this seemed a sound idea, particularly as she had eaten only one carrot since lunch. She and her tricycle, therefore, were loaded on top of the hay. When Mr. Peabody came to unload his wagon, he found her fast asleep, with her head reposing on the warm black side of Nipper and both of them covered with hay. And as he lifted her down, Mr. Peabody was puzzled to hear her murmur something that sounded like: "Roll on, Mrs. Shipley, roll on!"

W. B. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ...$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months ..$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign			
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States			
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 22 pages	3c	32 pages	5c

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 333 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 28.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....270 Madison Avenue
Detroit....3-191 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago .....1058 McCormick Bldg.
Miami .....1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis....1728 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City..405 Nat'l Fid.-Life Bldg.
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles..210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....524 Skinner Bldg.
London.....1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris.....3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin.....Unter den Linden 59A
Florence.....Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 333 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

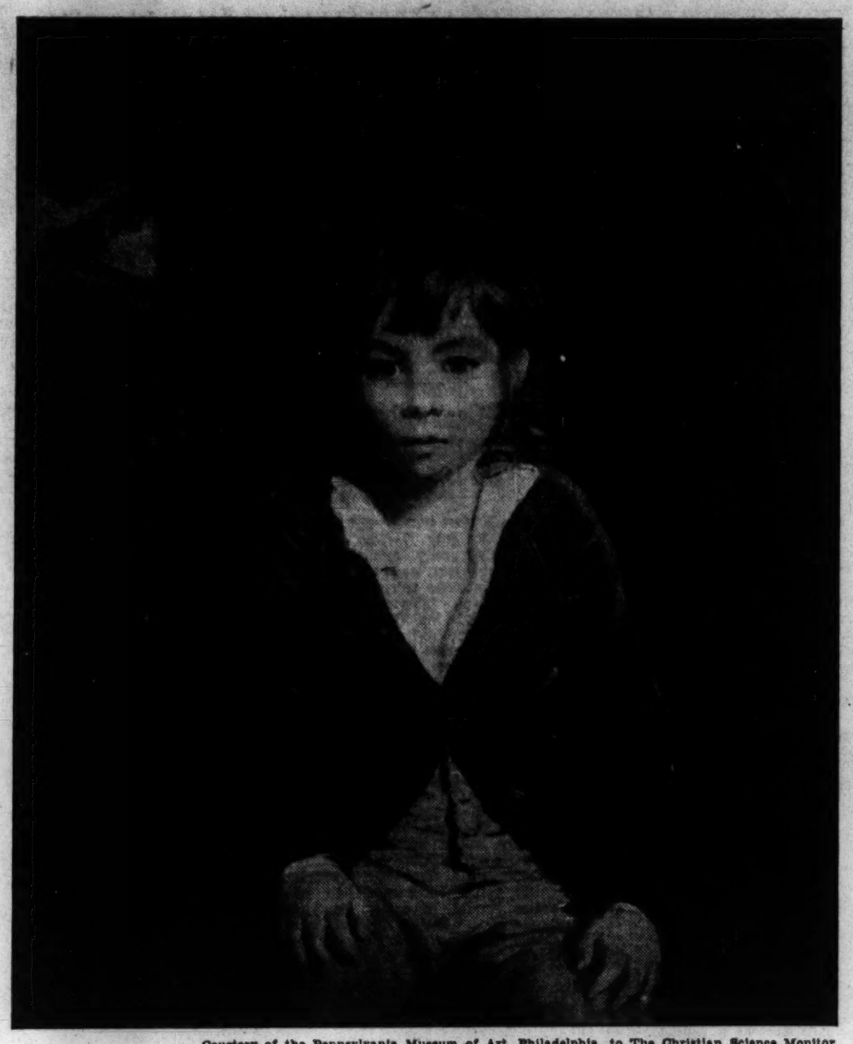
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

In British Columbia

Through the glooms
Of the dripping, sun-shafted forest
We saw suddenly the dappled hide
of a deer.
He stood a moment, stone-still, and
then silently
Drifted over the colossal wreckage
of fallen trees—
Without effort, without visible
weight,
And moved like a red shadow
Through all the reappearing lights
and darks.

We turned to each other,
Letting out the pent breath of suspense.
"Look!" whispered Florizel, standing quiet.
I followed the motion of his eyes—
To the right was a little wild clearing
Lit from above by one flood of light,
(The green tops upheld by colossal pillars,
Each disappearing into the roof of green.)
There stood within the lonely, sun-flecked space
A solitary form, grim, erect; and grey—
An enormous timber-wolf!
Rooted stone-still, and with one uplifted paw
Held from the mossy ground, he stared at us
For one moment,
And then stark and strong as steel
Hurled his lithe volcanic body
Back into the void and the dark.
I felt a touch on the shoulder
And looked up, startled.
"Let us go," said Florizel,
"The sun is low in the west,
And tonight we must camp
On the floor of the pine forest."—
I turned and we moved on.
From the west a strong splendor of dazzling rays
Fell down through dense, green tops,
And plashing on the mossy floor
Made long, radiant, deflected pillars of light—
And from this sea of sun and shadow
Rose high the trunks and moving branches of the forest.

—BRIAN PADRAIC O'SEASNAIN, in "Star Drift"



Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia, to The Christian Science Monitor

Master Bunbury: From a Painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds

Browning's Cordiality

It is many years since Margaret Fuller first gave distinction to the literary notices and reviews of the New York Tribune. Miss Fuller was a woman of extraordinary scholarly attainments and intellectual independence, the friend of Emerson and of the "transcendental" leaders, and her critical papers were the best then published, and were fitly succeeded by those of her scholarly friend, George Ripley. It was her review in the Tribune of Browning's early dramas and the "Bells and Pomegranates" that introduced him to such general knowledge and appreciation among cultivated readers in this country that it is not less true of Browning than of Carlyle that he was first better known in America than at home.

It was about four years before the publication of Miss Fuller's paper that the Boston issue of Tennyson's two volumes had delighted the youth of the time with the consciousness of the appearance of a new English poet. The eagerness and enthusiasm with which Browning was welcomed soon after were more limited in extent, but they were even more ardent, and the devoted zeal of Mr. Levi Thaxter, as a Browning missionary and pioneer, forecast the interest from which the Browning societies of later days have sprung. When Matthew Arnold was told in a small and remote farming village in New England that there had been a lecture upon Browning in the town the week before, he stopped in amazement, and said, "Well, that is the most surprising and significant fact I have heard in America."

It was in those early days of Browning's fame, and in the studio of the sculptor Powers, in Florence, that the youthful Easy Chair took up a visiting-card, and, reading the name Mr. Robert Browning, asked, with eager earnestness, whether it was Browning the poet. Powers turned his large, calm, lustrous eyes upon the youth, and answered, with some surprise at the warmth of the question:

"It is a young Englishman, recently married, who is here with his wife. He often comes to the studio."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the youth, "it must be Browning and Elizabeth Barrett."

Powers, with the half-bewildered air of one suddenly made conscious that he had been entertaining angels unawares, said, reflectively, "I think we must have them to tea."

The youth begged to take the card which bore the poet's address, and, hastening to his room near the Piazza Novella, he wrote a note asking permission for a young American to call and pay his respects to Mr. and Mrs. Browning, but wrote it in terms which, however warm, would yet permit it to be put aside if it seemed impertinent, or if, for any reason, such a call were not desired. The next morning betimes the note was despatched, and a half-hour had not passed when there was a brisk rap at the Easy Chair's door. He opened it, and saw a young man, who briskly inquired,

"Is Mr. —— here?"

"That is my name."

"I am Robert Browning."

Browning shook hands heartily with his young American admirer, and thanked him for his note. The poet was then about thirty-five. His figure was not large, but compact, erect and active; the face smooth, the hair dark; the aspect that of active intelligence, and a man of the world. He was in no way eccentric, either in manner or appearance. He talked freely, with great vivacity, and delightfully, rising and walking about the room as his talk sparkled on. He heard, with evident pleasure, but with entire simplicity and manliness, of the American interest in his works and those of Mrs. Browning, and the Easy Chair gave him a copy of Miss Fuller's paper in the Tribune.

It was a bright and, to the Easy Chair, a wonderfully happy hour.—From "The Easy Chair," by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

IT HAS been said that women paint better portraits of children than do men, but no one has ever depicted children more naturally or more charmingly than Sir Joshua Reynolds. To be sure, his children are always lavishly costumed, yet this never seems to interfere with the child character as it does in certain portraits by Velásquez.

Master Bunbury is more informally dressed than are other children painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In fact, his hair is less carefully combed and his clothes are wrinkled; indeed, he looks as if he might have been torn from his play and bribed to sit for his picture. Evidently the artist had difficulty in keeping his little model still, so, instead of drawing him with the characteristic grace, Reynolds was forced to pose the child squarely facing him. There is a rapt expression in the boy's wide eyes and open lips, as if he were listening to someone reading fairy tales, and this, no doubt, was the case, for this expedient is often used when children are posing. However, one feels that at any instant Master Bunbury's attention might be diverted, the little relaxed hands fly upward and the child scamper off.

The picture is much richer than this reproduction implies, the trees in the background being almost black and the velvet coat a dark maroon. The white satin collar focuses the attention on the head.

Birdsong

Birdsong alone is cool
In this hot place:
A fountain and a pool
That thought can trace,
Knowing the way it fares
Through leaf and bough,
Parting the heavy airs
And curving, now,
To fall back upon the ground,
Under the tree—
Forming thin pools of sound
Could we but see.

—DAVID MORTON, in *The North American Review.*

ПРЕКРАЩЕНИЕ НЕДОВОЛЬСТВА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В ОДНОЙ хорото известой притче написано: "Надежда, долго не збывающаяся, томит сердце, а исполнившееся желание — как дерево жизни." Не мелало-бы иногда спрашивать себя почему отсрочиваются упования наши. В чем причина того, что наши праведные желания не сразу осуществляются? Бог всемогущ, а ум в настоящее время, более чем когда-либо признается необходимой принадлежностью рода человеческого. Нет причины для того чтобы исполнение праведно возложенного на Бога упования отстрочивалось. Как и поет псалмопевец: "Что унываешь ты, душа моя? . . . Уповай на Бога."

Отлагательство повидимому занимает значительное место в жизни людей. Часто осуществление добра откладывается, верой в завтрашний день, в тот день когда упования наши осуществятся и радость и успех будут достигнуты; и у нас будет больше времени на познание Бога. Повидимому легко найти оправдание для того, чтобы откладывать делать добро и достигать блага, как-то здоровья или удовлетворенности и предаваться безпокойству и жалости к самому себе вследствие обстоятельств порожденных именно этой умственной ленью. Уступчивость злу не есть добродетель. Угождать и служить Богу есть путь к разрушению зла.

После того как одна супружеская чета несколько лет боролась с бедностью и преодалела ее, ей снова пришлось столкнуться с острой нуждой. Это новое затруднение скорее казалось торжествующим возгласом врага, нежели призывом к дальнейшим усилиям. Обстоятельства указывали на необходимость долгого ожидания, когда жене вдруг стало ясно, что значит надеется на Бога. Она поняла что зло ввело их в заблуждение, заставив их думать, что служа Богу они могут лишь в будущем рассчитывать на вознаграждение. Ей стала ясной неизменность Бога и то что Он теперь-же и здесь-же обладает благом для всех, так как он вездесущий. Ей так-же стало ясным, что нет причины для того чтобы упования наши были-бы отстрочиваемы. Она поняла, что мы можем противиться злу, и изгнать его из сознания; прошение же Бога о помощи приносит твердую уверенность, потому что мы просим Того чьи источники неограниченны и неисчаемы. Скрытые способности и умственные качества, которые мы в себе и не подозревали, обнаруживаются, когда мы отдаемся силе Божией и тем что мы применяем эти качества и способности в жизни мы освобождаемся от страха и недовольства. В тот же день эта ученица Христианской Науки получила достаточно денег для покрытия всех своих нужд и зарытый талант увидел свет и был пущен в оборот.

Mrs. Eddy говорит нам что "делать добро всем, потому что мы любим всех и употреблять на служение Богу тот талант, который каждый из нас имеет, и есть единственный способ увеличить этот талант и наилучший способ для прекращения недовольства нашими собственными недостатками." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, стр. 195.)

Знать, как работать и как правильно мыслить не только прекращает недовольство нашими собственными недостатками; но и еще избавляет нас от совершания недостатков и других людей. Жена, которая смотрит на Бога, как на источника всего необходимого, не обременяет мужа своего чувством ложной ответственности, и ограничения и расширяет свой собственный кругозор. Когда муж понимает, что Бог снабжает необходимым и его и жену свобода вытекающая из этого понимания дает ему возможность лучше исполнять свою работу, увеличивать свои способности и освободить и жену свою для деятельности независимой от его понятия о снабжении семьи. Родные могут научить детей своих обращаться к источникам выше человеческих и понимать, что есть много путей к изобилию и успеху. Когда каждый член семьи считает Бога источником всего необходимого, так-же как и источником здоровья; когда каждый умеет применять свой талант и проявлять высшие качества в надежной Богом управляемой полезной деятельности, осуждение одних другими уменьшается и взаимопомощь возрастает.

На странице 305 основного руководства Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy пишет, "Недовольный, душевно разстроянный смертный не есть ЧЕЛОВЕК, совершенно так-же как дисгармония не есть музыка." А недовольство, отлагательство и лень находятся в тесном содружестве. Даже и тогда когда мы очень заняты делами, мы иногда имеем привычку относиться к повседневным занятиям нашим с отвращением и леньЮ. Таким образом мы сами отстрочиваем исполнение упований наших оттого что следуем за заблуждением а не за Богом. Действительным средством против этого отношения к вещам есть "делать добро всем, потому что мы любим всех, и употреблять на служение Богу тот талант, который каждый из нас имеет." Работа всегда считалась благотворным средством против скуки; но любить работу, потому что мы любим все человечество и желаем служить ему, приносит полное исцеление. Любовь возвышает, очищает и расширяет наши умственные способности. Любовь делает нас способными распознавать то что ценно и отбрасывать не имеющее ценности. В книге "The Little Minister" Barrie выражает это в следующих словах: "Говорят, что любовь слепа, но любовь не слепа. Это третье око, которым мы видим то, что более всего достойно внимания."

Нет радости более той, как найти в себе скрытый талант, применить его и наблюдать за его развитием и ростом в служении Богу. Постоянно стараться любить человека так-же как его любит Бог—есть наиболее удовлетворяющая работа, и по мере того как мы проявляем эту истинную любовь ко всему человечеству, мы находим "способ для прекращения недовольства нашими недостатками."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получены путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

In the Heart of the Pyrenees

The man who would see the Pyrenees can only do so by his own endeavours. You can reach a few interesting points on the northern side by rail; you may visit a number of show-places by car. I do not wish to disparage these just because they are show-places. Gavarnie is one of them, and Gavarnie is one of the finest sights in the whole world. But to sense the spirit of these wonderful mountains, to catch the atmosphere that pervades them, you must seek out the corners which are seldom disturbed by the foot of man. You must wander along the untravelled valleys, where the only sound is the roar of the mountain torrent as it dashes itself against the huge boulders which obstruct its downward path. You must walk across the high passes, where the mountains lose some of their majesty, but become more friendly. If you can, you must scale some of the lonely peaks, leaving the world behind you, blotted out by a film of clouds. If you will do these things, you must of necessity absorb the real atmosphere of the mountains. . . .

I have a happy recollection of the Porte d'Embalire, for it was there that I met my first Andorran. After my eyes had feasted on the grandeur about me, I turned toward the grassy slopes of Soulane, where hundreds of horses roamed at will, a tin bell round the neck being the only form of restriction. As I watched them, I saw a figure making its way toward me. I must admit that a wave of excitement engulfed me.

He walked quickly toward me, his dog by his side, I noticed the rope slung around his body—a useful accessory in these precipitous parts. He bade me good day, and the conversation opened accordingly. I was delighted to find that my crude Catalan would pass. So far from being taciturn, he was only too glad of an opportunity to talk. He explained that he often passed days on the mountains without meeting a fellow-creature. He displayed the liveliest interest in my clothes and equipment, and plied me with such questions as one would expect from a child. . . .

England was confused in his mind with Russia. I had to disillusion him on many points. His questions were numerous and of childlike simplicity. How had I come from England? I explained. Ah, what was a boat, exactly? He had often heard men speak of boats, but had never seen one. (It must be remembered that none of the rivers of Andorra—or those for many miles around—are navigable.) I described a boat, and then a train. A motorcar he had seen, for an adventurous driver occasionally crosses the path as far as Soldeu. His knowledge of the mechanism of a car was of the vaguest. He believed that the necessary power was obtained by the driver turning the handle—that is to say, the steering-wheel. But this was not the crude guess of an unintelligent child. One must remember that he had only seen cars ascending or descending the zigzags of the pass—that is to say, when the driver was turning the steering-wheel continuously.—BERNARD NEWMAN, in "Round About Andorra."

Summer Morning on the Seventh Floor

When Lizzie opened the kitchen window and, stretching her long arm out over the little balcony, drew in the milk bottle, she knew that summer was in the morning.

And it was not because the sky was clear, with a creamy-pink flush glowing about the distant roofs; nor because a warm new atmosphere had wakened her before her time and dragged her from her bed; nor yet because the sun was shining through the transparent leaves in the flower box.

"It's summer, at last," she said confidently, and leaned out over the balcony to let the air creep through her hair.

Sounds were stirring in the road far below—summer sounds. It was strange, Lizzie considered, that the movement of feet on a pavement, the rattle of cart wheels, the voices of men and women, the grind of a tram, change with the seasons—change, indeed, with the hours of the day. Perched high up in her kitchen, she realized that she could tell the different hours from the way in which the sounds rose to her window. And it was not because the pace, or the mood, or the tones changed; it was not that.

What was it, then?

Oh, the sweet, soft loveliness of the summer morning! Lizzie opened her very hands to it. She lifted her chin and closed her eyes. And the summer sounds rose and rose, and they were warm.

A clock struck seven, gently, musically. Sometimes in the winter months the seven strokes came through the air like bits of glass, sharp and cold; sometimes in the evening they would linger in low, slow beats, dragging themselves out as if weary of the endless round, and yawning a little. And yet, thought Lizzie, it is always the same clock!

She turned back into the kitchen and smoothed her hair.

"Time I was getting breakfast, anyway," she said, and spread a new white cloth over the table, moving about gently among the pots and pans; so as not to disturb the summer morning.

Silencing Discontent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FAMILIAR proverb reads, "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick: but when the desire cometh, it is a tree of life." It may be well to inquire occasionally why hope is deferred. Is there any reason why we should not attain right desires now? God is omnipotent, and intelligence is more than ever recognized as a requisite part of mankind's equipment. Hope that is rightly placed in God need not be deferred. As the Psalmist said, "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? . . . hope in God."

Procrastination seems to play a large part in human life. In many ways there is a postponement of good—belief in a tomorrow when hopes may be realized, and joy and success attained; when more time will be had in which to learn about God. It seems easy to find reasons for putting off doing or having good, experiencing the manifestation of health or supply, and then to indulge in self-pity and fretfulness because of the effects of this mental indolence. Compliance with evil is not a virtue. To wait on God, to serve God, is the destruction of evil.

A married couple, having struggled with a financial problem over a period of years, and having solved it, were once again facing an urgent need. The recurrence of this problem seemed more like the triumphal shout of the enemy than like a battle-cry to greater effort. Material indications implied another season of waiting, but the wife was suddenly alert to what hoping in God means. She knew that error had deceived them both into thinking that waiting on God meant some future fruition. She knew that God is always the same, having good for all here and now, because He is ever present. She knew that hope need not be deferred. We can resist error, she reasoned, and drive it out of consciousness; but to ask help of God brings definite assurance, for we are asking of Him whose resources are unlimited, inexhaustible. Allying ourselves with divine power reveals latent ability and mental faculties which we have not been fully aware of, the use of which will annul fear and dissatisfaction. So that day a check for a sum of money sufficient to meet the immediate need came to this student; then a buried talent was brought to light and put into action.

Mrs. Eddy tells us that "to do good to all because we love all, and to use in God's service the one talent that we all have, is our only means of adding to that talent and the best way to silence a deep discontent with our shortcomings" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 195).

To learn to work rightly and to keep our thoughts properly employed not only silences discontent with our own shortcomings, but also keeps us from dwelling on the shortcomings of others. A wife who looks to God for her supply refuses to weigh her husband down with false responsibility and limitation, and broadens her own vision. A husband who knows that his own and his wife's supply is from God is left free to do his best work, thus adding to his capacity and freeing her for activities apart from his concept of support. Both parents may teach the children to look above and beyond human sources, and to recognize opportunities and abundance flowing through many channels. Criticism is allayed and coöperation is increased when every member of the family learns to look to God for supply, as well as for health; when each one learns to exercise individual talents, and to express excellence and confidence in truly self-reliant, God-governed paths of usefulness.

On page 305 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says, "A discontented, discordant mortal is no more a *man* than discord is music." And discontentment, procrastination, and idleness are close companions. Even when one has plenty of material occupation, he may fall into the habit of contemplating the routine of his life with distaste and indolence. He thus defers his own hopes because he walks with error instead of walking with God. The efficient remedy for this attitude is "to do good to all because we love all, and to use in God's service the one talent that we all have." Work has always been considered beneficial for ennui; but to love to work because we love all mankind and desire to serve them, brings healing. Love elevates, purifies, and widens our mental capacity. Love enables us to discern what is worth while, and to discard the valueless. In "The Little Minister" Barrie puts it like this: "Love, it is said, is blind, but love is not blind. It is an extra eye which shows us what is most worthy of regard."

There is no greater joy than to uncover and put to use a latent talent, and to watch this talent expand and increase in God's service. Constantly endeavoring to love man as God loves him is work of the most satisfying sort; and as we manifest this true love for all mankind, we find a way "to silence a deep discontent with our shortcomings."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

High Tide

I edged back against the night.
The sea growled assault on the
wave-bitten shore.
And the breakers,
Like young and impatient hounds,
Sprang, with rough joy on the
shrinking sand.
Sprang—but were drawn back
slowly,
With a long, relentless pull,
Whimpering, into the dark.

Then I saw who held them captive;
And I saw how they were bound
With a broad and quivering leash of
light,
Held by the moon,
As, calm and unsmiling,
She walked the deep fields of the
sky.

—From "Growing Pains," by JEAN STARR UNTERMEYER.

Gracious Manners

The power of manners is incessant,—an element as unconcealable as fire. The nobility cannot in any country be disguised, and no more in a republic or a democracy than in a kingdom. No man can resist their influence. Manners are very communicable; men catch them from each other.

Manners require time, as nothing is more vulgar than haste. Friendship should be surrounded with ceremonies and respects, and not crushed into corners. Friendship requires more time than poor busy man can usually command.

In persons of character we do not remark manners, because of their instantaneousness. We are surprised by the thing done, out of all power to watch the way of it. Yet nothing is more charming than to recognize the great style which runs through the actions of such.

You cannot rightly train one to an air and manner except by making him the kind of man of whom that manner is the natural expression. Nature forever puts a premium on reality. What is done for effect is seen to be done for effect; what is done for love is felt to be done for love. A man inspires affection and honor because he was not lying in wait for these. The things of a man for which we visit him were done in the dark and cold. A little integrity is better than any career. So deep are the sources of this surface action that even the size of your companion seems to vary with his freedom of thought.—From "Manners, Friendship and Other Essays," by RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

A New Edition
of
SCIENCE and HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Named
THE STUDENTS' EDITION

To Which Is Added for the First Time a Comprehensive Index to Marginal Headings

THIS new edition of the Christian Science Textbook is a volume of 746 pages, and makes available for the first time a comprehensive index to the marginal headings. The index of thirty-four pages is printed in clear, readable type, and it is expected that it will be found most helpful to every student of Christian Science.

The Students' Edition is made in a new size, slightly smaller than the standard pocket edition. It is printed from new plates in the same size type on the same high-grade Oxford India Bible paper used in the pocket edition. However, the binding, instead of being full limp, is flexible morocco with round corners and gilt edges.

In Blue and in Black Morocco, price $4.00

A complete catalogue of Mrs. Eddy's works will be sent on request.

Works on Christian Science may be purchased in any Christian Science Reading Room, or will be sent prepaid to any address. Send orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

PIRATES TWICE BEST GIANTS

Tighten Grip on First Place in the National League Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	40	29	.580
Chicago	38	34	.528
Boston	39	35	.527
Philadelphia	39	39	.500
St. Louis	36	36	.500
Brooklyn	36	39	.480
New York	32	37	.464
Cincinnati	36	47	.434

RESULTS JULY 6

Pittsburgh 4, New York 2.
Pittsburgh 3, New York 1.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 4, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 4.
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 2.

Steve Swetonic and Larry French pitched the Pittsburgh Pirates to a double victory over the New York Giants yesterday in the National League, enabling their club to tighten its grip on first place in the standing. The scores were 4 to 2 and 3 to 1. The Pirates now have an advantage of 3½ games over the second-place Chicago Cubs, who yesterday defeated Philadelphia, 6 to 1. Bill Hallahan of the St. Louis Cardinals stopped the Boston Braves at Sportsman's Park in the opening game of the series, 4 to 2. Cincinnati and Brooklyn divided a double-header, the Reds winning the first game, 6 to 4, and the Dodgers the second, 3 to 2.

By winning two contests from the Giants, the Pirates ran their present victory streak to six games and registered their thirteenth triumph in their last 15 games played. Swetonic and French both pitched smart ball, the former yielding only six hits and the latter eight. Gus Suhr was a big factor in the first Pirate victory, the big first baseman getting two singles and a triple at the plate, accounting for three runs. Honors in the second engagement were evenly divided. Hits by Padden and Paul Waner gave the Pirates their two-run margin.

Lonnie Warneke pitched the Cubs to victory in the opening game of their series with the hard-hitting Phillies. The sensational rookie righthander, although touched for eight safeties, came through remarkably in the pinches.

He gave five bases on balls, but also struck out five batters. Leo "Gabby" Hartnett and Riggs Stephenson each drove in two Chicago runs. The latter hit a long triple. The Phillies used three pitchers.

The Braves could do very little with the left-handed slants of Bill Hallahan and dropped back into third place in the National League race. Despite two home runs, one by Wally Berger and the other by Art Shires, Hallahan managed to hold the Tribe in check. These two hits, together with a double by Maranville and singles by Worthington and Shires, were all the Hallahan fast ball allowed. The Cardinals found Zachary and Frankhouse for 11 hits, including three doubles. Flowers led the St. Louis attack with three hits.

Owen Carroll, formerly with Holy Cross, the Detroit Tigers and New York Yankees, was effective in the pinches against the Dodgers in the first game, although touched for 14 hits. Brooklyn used four pitchers but none was able to stop the Reds from hitting. Harvey Hendrick hit a double and home run for the Reds and Grantham hit a double and two singles. Fred "Lefty" Heimach limited the Reds to seven hits in the second game, cutting short a threatening rally by his opponents in the ninth. Joe Stripp's double and single accounted for two of Brooklyn's runs. The scores:

AT PITTSBURGH

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	x	4	11	0
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	2

Batteries—Swetonic and Grace; Mooney, Gibson and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Mooney. Umpires—Donnelly, Rigler and Moran. Time—1h. 39m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	x	3	11	1
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	1

Batteries—French and Padden; Luque and Hogan. Umpires—Rigler, Moran and Donnelly. Time—1h. 47m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	x	6	10	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	2

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; Hansen, Berly, Collins and Davis, McCurdy. Losing pitcher—Hansen. Umpires—Quigley and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 23m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	x	4	11	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	5	0

Batteries — Hallahan and Mancuso; Zachary, Frankhouse and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Zachary. Umpires—Pfirman and Reardon. Time—1h. 52m.

AT CINCINNATI

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	x	6	12	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	14	1

Batteries—Carroll and Lombardi; Thurston, Moore, Shaute, Quinn and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Thurston. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Barr. Time—2h.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	7	0

Batteries—Heimach and Sukeforth; Kolp, Benton and Manion. Losing pitcher—Kolp. Umpires—Stark, Barr and Klem. Time—1h. 33m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	58	25	.699
Chattanooga	53	29	.646
Little Rock	41	38	.519
Nashville	36	40	.474
Birmingham	37	43	.463
Knoxville	34	49	.410
New Orleans	34	50	.405
Atlanta	31	50	.383

RESULTS JULY 6

New Orleans 3, Birmingham 2.
Little Rock at Chattanooga (postponed).
Nashville at Atlanta (two games postponed)
Only games scheduled.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	45	33	.577
Indianapolis	47	36	.566
Columbus	46	37	.554
Kansas City	43	38	.531
Milwaukee	39	37	.513
Toledo	41	43	.494
Louisville	32	47	.427
St. Paul	28	52	.328

RESULTS JULY 6

Louisville 4, Milwaukee 3.
St. Paul 9, Columbus 5.
Minneapolis 9, Toledo 3.
Indianapolis 3, Kansas City 0.

Keith Gledhill In Quarterfinals

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7 (AP)—Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., defending title holder, led seven seeded players into the quarterfinals of the Rhode Island men's tennis singles as play in that championship division was continued on the turf courts at Agawam Hunt Club yesterday. Martin Buxby of the University of Texas completes the round of eight, the Southwest Conference star having won his position Tuesday.

Gledhill, top-seeded in the singles tourney, R. Berkeley Bell of Austin, Texas, David N. Jones of New York, Frederic Mercur of Williamsport, Penna., and Jacob H. Hess Jr. of Fort Worth, Texas, all members of the favored group, advanced with ease, but the two remaining seeded stars, Richard T. (Dick) Murphy of Utica, N. Y., and Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles, came close to being victims of upsets.

Murphy had trouble in getting started against Elbert R. Lewis of the University of California at Los Angeles and was hard pressed to pull out a 0—6, 6—3, 6—2 victory. Tidball eliminated Arnold W. Jones of Providence, former Davis Cup player, 6—4, 1—6, 8—6, in a second-round encounter and then defeated Ricardo Pernambuco of Brazil in straight sets in a third-round match.

The opening of play in the New England sectional men's doubles championships found the favored teams, Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall, Gledhill and Joseph Coughlin, United States intercollegiate champions, Bell and Hess, and Tidball and Lewis, moving ahead without difficulty.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, second seeded in the women's singles division, stepped a round ahead of the field and into the semifinals of that competition with a third-round 6—3, 6—3 victory over Mrs. W. M. Shedden of Boston.

All four of the seeded teams in the women's doubles kept pace with the remainder of the field in a general advancement into the second round as competition in that fourth division of the Agawam Hunt tournament was started. Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., top the favored contingent, with Miss Virginia B. Rice of Boston and Miss Mianne Palfrey of Brookline, second; Miss Mary Greef of Kansas City and Miss Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, third, and Miss Virginia Cross of Providence and Miss Katherine Winthrop of Boston, fourth. The summary:

RHODE ISLAND STATE MEN'S TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, defeated Jack Lewis, Bristol, 6—0, 6—4.

Second Round

Elbert R. Lewis defeated Keith Werner, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—1.

H. Huntington Hartford Jr., Newport, defeated Norcross Tilney, New York, 7—5, 6—3.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Arnold W. Jones, Providence, 6—4, 1—6, 8—6.

Third Round

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Bernard C. Law, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.

David N. Jones, New York, defeated Henry Holden, Houston, Texas, 6—2, 6—2.

Tidball defeated Ricardo Pernambuco, Brazil, 6—2, 6—2.

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated Elbert R. Lewis, 0—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Frederic (Fritz) Mercur, Williamsport, Penna., defeated Hartford, 6—8, 6—0, 6—2.

Jacob H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., 6—1, 6—2.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Joseph Coughlin, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Marjorie L. Sachs defeated Mrs. E. K. Nash, 6—1, 6—3.

Fourth Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn defeated Mrs. William M. Shedden, 6—3, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Virginia B. Rice and Mianne Palfrey defeated Mrs. C. P. Stone and Abigail Sard, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Anne Matteson and Catherine Boyden, 6—0, 6—1.

Mary Greef and Carolin Babcock defeated Mary Gibbs and Mary Clare Cottman, 6—1, 6—2.

Katharine Winthrop and Virginia Cross defeated Mrs. E. K. Nash and Joanna Palfrey, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. P. H. Theopold and Mrs. Shedden defeated Mrs. N. Darrell Harvey and Mrs. E. A. H. Cross, 6—0, 6—4.

Mrs. J. L. Brewer and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey defeated Mrs. R. H. Morris and Miss Palfrey, 6—1, 6—3.

FRENCH TRACK OUTLOOK POOR

Little Chance of Making Good Showing in Olympic Events

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The first national pre-Olympic athletic tryout held at Paris a short while ago at the Colombes Stadium provided disappointment. Apart from Jules Noel, who bettered the French discus throwing record with 49 meters 44 (approximately 162ft. 3½in.) and Dubou, who put the shot 14 meters 76 (about 48ft. 5in.), no one broke or even approached a record.

Among the best performances of a mediocre show, Rochard's winning of the 4000 meters in 11m. 57 2-5s. should also be mentioned. At 100 meters, Pascal won in 11s., a time which shows that he is not exactly a serious Olympic "hope." The 800-meter race was won by le Guyader in the poor time of 2m. 11s. (the world's record by Ben B. Eastman, U. S. A., is 1m. 50s.). The 1500 meters, covered in 4m. 7s. by Leduc, was no more impressive, and the public became quite impatient, remarking how Jules Ladoumègue, the disqualified world's record holder for the mile, would have run that distance.

Another Olympic trial meeting will take place before the French team leaves for Los Angeles, but few hopes are entertained in French sporting circles that any of the performances at Colombes will be very much improved.

The French will, however, find some consolation in the prospect of the swimming champions who will also leave for Los Angeles. In fact, France has never before looked so likely to score victories in swimming at the Olympic Games. Since the beginning of the year, French swimmers have beaten 14 world's, six European and 13 French records.

The latest record-breaking performance, at the time of writing was accomplished by Jean Taris, who threatened not to go to the Olympic Games because he was not allowed to leave before the remainder of the French team, but who finally agreed to go. Returning a time of 12m. 57 3-5s., he beat the 100-meter world record, previously held by the Swede Arne Borg.

The young woman champion of France, Yvonne Godard, broke her own 200-meters record with 2m. 42s. and Jacques Cartonnet broke the world breast-stroke record for 100 meters in 1m. 13¾s. (former record 1m. 14s.). France also possesses three excellent high divers, Lepage, Poussard and Heinkelé, who are confidently expected to rank among the first 10 at the Olympics.

At Los Angeles Taris will probably compete in the 400 and 1500 meters, Cartonnet in the 200-meter breast-stroke, and Yvonne Godard in the women's 100 meters. France has not arranged to send a waterpolo team to the games. Not enough good swimmers play waterpolo in France, although the country possesses a few fairly successful teams, scattered in the largest cities.

WEIGHT LIFTERS OF U. S. ARE ANNOUNCED

PHILADELPHIA, July 7 (AP)—The five-man team, with alternates, which will be the first United States weight-lifting squad to enter in Olympic competition, was announced yesterday by Mark H. Berry, coach of the American Olympic weight-lifting team. The complete squad follows:

191-Pound Division — Albert Manger, Baltimore, Md.; alternate, Howard Turbyfill, Corona, Calif.

181-Pound Division — William Good, Reamstown, Penna.; alternate, Henry Duey, Detroit.

165-Pound Division—Stanley Kratkowski, Detroit; alternate, Samuel Termine, Los Angeles.

148-Pound Division — Arnie Sundberg, Portland, Ore.; alternate, Walter Zagurski, York, Penna.

132-Pound Division — Anthony Terlazzo, York, Penna.; alternate, Richard Bachtell, York, Penna.

BY-PLAYS

STOP BLOCKING THE BASE RUNNER

THE incident in which Catcher Dickey of the New York Americans and Outfielder Reynolds of the Washington Senators were recently involved calls attention to the habit which catchers have of blocking the base runner from the home plate. It may be that the catcher is well within his rights in this method of trying to keep a runner from scoring, but it would seem as if it would be far better baseball to let the player have a clear path to the plate and, if the ball does not reach the catcher in time to put it on the runner before he crosses the plate, let him score the run. Blocking the runner is not only not real baseball, but it is a dangerous procedure. Then, too, it often leads to hard feeling on the part of the players involved. When President William Harridge of the American League renders his final decision on the Dickey-Reynolds episode, he might well rule that hereafter American League catchers shall not block the runner reaching the home plate, if, perchance, he does not make such a decision sooner.

ON BEING IN TWO PLACES AT ONCE

The character in fiction who deplored the fact that, not being a bird, he could not be in two places at once, had many counterparts in embarras de richesses to the diligent looker-on at sports who wants to see it all. In an "Olympic" year, such as 1932, the situation is extremely tantalizing, for there is an added national interest to the doings of the athletes and oarsmen whose seasonal climax coincides with the attempt of the home lawn tennis players to repel yet another formidable invasion at Wimbledon. Henley, Wimbledon, Lord's—what summer memories of England these names conjure up! And we might add green-and-gold Hurlingham, with the scurry of hooves and the crack of stick on polo ball; the White City, restored as one of the finest centers for track and field athletics after 24 years' disuse; and the Oval, where Hobbs hits hundreds in the shadow of those gray gasometers. A peep at any of these places dispels all notion that the boom of sport in Britain is at, or nearing, its end.

STILL SOME MONEY TO RAISE

It is pleasing to note that the American Olympic Committee has to raise only $48,000 more to insure Uncle Sam having complete representation in the Xth Olympiad at Los Angeles, Calif., the last of this month. With the United States playing host to the athletes of the world, it would indeed be unfortunate if it did not have its full quota, especially as many of the European countries have worked hard and, in some cases, stretched a point to have the best possible representation. The American Olympic Committee has done a fine piece of work to date and the fact that it has done as well as it has not only reflects great credit on the men who make it up, but also shows that the American public is ready to give its loyal support.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 75

WILLIAM (BEN) CHAPMAN

New York Yankees, American League

Born in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1908. Five feet 11½ inches in height and weighs about 180 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. First played organized baseball with the Ashville club of the South Atlantic League in 1928 as a shortstop. Played third base for St. Paul in the American Association in 1929 and was bought by the Yankees at the close of the season. Was the leading base stealer in the majors in 1931. His major league record:

	Position	Games	Bat. Avg.
1930—New York, American League	3b-2b-of	138	.316
1931—New York, American League	3b-of	149	.315

Course Record Broken Thrice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN HEAD, L. I., N. Y., July 7—Three times within the space of an hour yesterday the old course record of 79 for the 5975-yard layout of the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club was broken by women golfers competing on the first of a three-day medal play tournament of the Women's Long Island Golf Association.

Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, who won the Long Island match play here in 1930, led the scorers with a card of 37—38—75, three strokes ahead of her rivals. Incidentally Mrs. Federman is the donor of the low-gross trophy.

The other two players bettering the course record were Miss Helen L. Hicks, Lido Country Club, Long Beach, United States champion, and Miss Rosalie Knapp of the Women's National G. & T. C. They both turned in scores of 37—41—78.

Next in line were Mrs. Henry March of the North Shore Country Club here with 84 and Mrs. John L. Anderson of the Cherry Valley Club, Garden City, who scored an 86. The leading scores:

Mrs. L. G. Federman, Glen Oaks	37	38	75
Helen L. Hicks, Lido	37	41	78
Rosalie Knapp, Women's National	37	41	78
Mrs. H. March, North Shore	41	43	84
Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Cherry Val.	41	45	86
Dorothy Millang, Old Country	44	43	87
Mrs. R. C. Lake, Old Country	43	45	88
Mrs. H. H. Pike Jr., Rockaway H.	40	48	88
Mrs. James McMillan, N. H'stead	45	44	89
Marion Ball, Nassau	45	45	90
Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau	42	49	91
Mrs. F. M. Simonds, N. H'stead	47	46	93
Mrs. J. J. Minnan, Nassau	48	46	94
Mrs. E. S. Knapp, Women's Nat.	46	49	95
Rosina Jones, Engineers	48	47	95
Mrs. L. Cushing, Women's Nat.	48	49	97
R. M. Dickson, Women's Nat.	51	47	98
Mrs. E. Guggenheim, Engineers	48	51	99
Mrs. Charles Church, Women's N.	52	49	101
Mrs. H. S. Mattinger, Engineers	52	49	101
Mrs. Joyce Stewart, N. H'stead	49	52	101
M. C. Timpson, Rockaway Hunt	53	51	104
Mrs. E. G. Richman, Hempst'd	52	52	104

McMANUS LEADS HIS RED SOX TO VICTORY

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	50	23	.685
Detroit	41	29	.586
Philadelphia	43	31	.581
Washington	40	34	.541
Cleveland	39	34	.534
St. Louis	35	37	.486
Chicago	26	44	.371
Boston	15	57	.208

RESULT JULY 6

Boston 5, St. Louis 4.
All other games postponed.

Manager Marty McManus led his Boston Red Sox to a 5-to-4 victory over the St. Louis Browns yesterday at Fenway Park in the only game played in the American League. Rain and bad weather in general kept the remaining six teams of the junior circuit idle.

The Red Sox, much improved since the acquisition of Roy Johnson and Dale Alexander from Detroit, saw the Browns take a 4-to-0 lead before they scored a run. George Blaeholder, who pitched for the Browns, was unhittable in the early innings, but the Sox got to him in the fourth, sixth and ninth. In the ninth, after two men were out, Roy Johnson connected with a fine double to right center and came home with the winning run when McManus also doubled to deep center field. Bob Weiland pitched good ball for the Sox. The score:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	5	10	3
St. Louis	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	1

Batteries—Weiland and Connolly; Blaeholder and Bengough. Umpires—McGowan and Dinneen. Time—2h. 1m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	50	33	.602
Baltimore	48	35	.578
Buffalo	46	35	.568
Montreal	41	40	.506
Rochester	41	41	.500
Jersey City	41	46	.471
Reading	33	51	.393
Toronto	31	50	.383

RESULTS JULY 6

Newark 7, Montreal 3.
Jersey City 9, Buffalo 4.
Reading 6, Toronto 4 (13 innings).
Toronto 3, Reading 2.
Rochester 2, Baltimore 1.
Baltimore 4, Rochester 3.

INDIANS RELEASE BOLEY

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7 (AP)—Joe Boley, former Philadelphia Athletics shortstop, was given his unconditional release yesterday by the Cleveland Indians. Boley was signed by the Indians June 11 in the hopes he would bolster the infield.

PICK-UPS

THE recent suspension of Bill Dickey is a stinging blow to the New York Yankees. For several years Dickey has been rated No. 2 among American League catchers, stepping back for only Mickey Cochrane of the Athletics. Just before his recent affair with Carl Reynolds of the Senators, Dickey was a better catcher than Cochrane. The big Yankee receiver had been hitting the ball hard, driving in many runs for his team. His loss may mean no pennant for the Yanks in 1932.

On the other hand, Reynolds will be greatly missed by the Senators. His batting and all-round ability had made the Washington club into a pennant contender this season. Unless we are very much mistaken, neither Dickey nor Reynolds will be back in the game for six weeks.

This may be just the "break" the Athletics have been waiting for. Connie Mack's club has been coasting along not so smoothly, having its share of trouble. Perhaps if the Yanks and Senators are both affected to any extent, the A's can take advantage.

Bucky Harris and his Detroit Tigers have done remarkably well to stay up around the top of the circuit. To think of the Tigers in terms of pennants would, no doubt, be wrong. Yet more than once an outsider has beaten the favorite.

Speaking of outsiders, the Boston Red Sox seem so far behind at this stage of the campaign that it would be next to impossible for them to get out of the cellar. However, the Red Sox of today are much stronger than the club that played at Fenway Park about a month ago. The acquisition of Roy Johnson and Dale Alexander from Detroit has given the Sox a real punch. Then, too, Marty McManus has proved to be a capable manager. If the club's pitching Rocks up the batting power, there is still plenty of time to do some climbing.

CRICKET MATCH CLOSES TAMELY

Oxford-Cambridge Record Thirteenth Drawn Game in 105 Years

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 7—The ninety-fourth intervarsity cricket match petered out tamely at Lord's Ground yesterday into the thirteenth drawn game of the 105-year-old series which has yielded Oxford 37 victories and Cambridge 44.

H. G. Owen-Smith, South African test match player, and B. W. Hone, Australian, saved Oxford's first innings from disaster by remaining together for 90 minutes and putting 122 runs on the scoreboard. Owen-Smith was the first to go—when he had made 67—and Hone carried on to make the top score of the match, 167.

The Dark Blues' innings terminated at 368 and their opponents therefore began the second knock with a lead of 63. It was hoped by the spectators that the Cantabs, having safely increased their advantage, would "have a go" for runs at the risk of their wickets and make a sporting declaration in the hope of forcing a win. Many thought this could have been done round about 5:30 o'clock when Cambridge was some 200 runs ahead and there was only 90 minutes at the most left for play.

The Cambridge skipper presumably felt that the bowling weakness of his side did not justify taking a chance (especially as Owen-Smith and Hone are fast scorers) and the result was the closing stages of play held only an academic interest for a comparatively few people who stayed to watch. The summary:

CAMBRIDGE—First Innings

A. G. Hazlerigg, b Legard	45
W. H. Webster, b Owen-Smith	12
D. R. Wilcox, c Evans; b Barlow	157
A. W. G. Hadingham, b Owen-Smith	8
Alan Ratcliffe, c Van Der Bijl; b Legard	124
R. DeW. K. Winlaw, lbw; b Legard	15
H. N. Human, b Owen-Smith	35
E. W. Cawston, c and b Barlow	2
R. C. Rought-Rought, b Barlow	3
Kenneth Farnes, c Barlow; b Legard	11
J. T. H. Comer, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	431

Second Innings

Hazlerigg, c and b Legard	20
Webster, b Owen-Smith	12
Wilcox, c Evans; b Legard	44
Hadingham, stpd Oldfield; b Owen-Smith	2
Ratcliffe, c Van Der Bijl; b Owen-Smith	0
Winlaw, c Oldfield; b Melville	34
Human, stpd Oldfield; b Melville	28
Cawston, c Owen-Smith; b Barlow	7
Rought-Rought not out	1
Extras	14
Total (for nine wickets)	163

OXFORD—First Innings

F. G. H. Chalk, c Cawston; b Human	7
R. J. H. Brooke, c Comber; b Farnes	10
B. J. Hone, c Winlaw; b Cawston	167
P. G. Van Der Bijl, c Rought-Rought; b Farnes	7
Arthur Melville, b Farnes	3
H. G. Owen-Smith, c Wilcox; b Farnes	67
E. N. Evans, lbw; b Rought-Rought	9
T. M. Hart, c Winlaw; b Farnes	26
E. A. Barlow, not out	43
P. C. Oldfield, c Hazlerigg; b Cawston	0
A. R. Legard, b Cawston	4
Extras	25
Total	368

BOWLING ANALYSIS

CAMBRIDGE—First Innings

	O	MO	R	W
Hart	24	10	46	0
Barlow	58	21	111	3
Owen-Smith	56	7	165	3
Melville	9	1	36	0
Legard	22.3	2	40	4
Brooke	4	0	14	0

Second Innings

Hart	7	1	12	0
Barlow	19	6	28	1
Owen-Smith	19	4	69	3
Legard	11	2	24	2
Melville	4.3	0	16	3

OXFORD—First Innings

Farnes	32	3	98	5
Rought-Rought	36	11	73	1
Hazlerigg	23	3	70	0
Human	19	4	52	1
Cawston	19.1	4	50	3

AUSTRALIANS WIN FROM RIDLEY TEAM

ST CATHARINES, Ont., July 7 (Canadian Press)—Antipodean bats rang out with vim yesterday as the touring Australian cricketers piled up 309 runs for the loss of 6 wickets decisively to defeat a team composed of Ridley College players, past and present. Batting 18 men, the college cricketers could register only 112 runs.

Don Bradman showed the caliber of his hitting when he counted 109 before he was caught by Cameron. Tolhurst hammered out 72 runs and Nutt was not out with 69 when the team from down under declared.

McCabe, with 7 wickets for 25 runs, was the best of the bowlers. He took 4 wickets with 5 balls, just missing the coveted hat trick.

RIDLEY

Buck, b McCabe	6
Powell, lbw, b Kippax	12
Harper, b McCabe	0
Hart, c Nutt, b McCabe	0
O'Flynn, b Kippax	1
Owen, c Tolhurst, b Mailey	8
Back, run out	0
Cameron, b Kippax	0
L. C. Bell, b Fleetwood-Smith	39
W. E. N. Bell, c and b Fleetwood-Smith	10
Biggar, b Mailey	1
Mix, b Mailey	1
Soanes, c Richardson, b Fleetwood-Smith	27
Snyder, c Richardson, b McCabe	1
Seagram, b McCabe	0
Ripley, c Nutt, b McCabe	0
McInstry, c Kippax, b McCabe	1
Clarke, not out	1
Extras	5
Total (17 wickets)	112

Bowling: McCabe, 7 for 25; Kippax, 3 for 12; Mailey, 3 for 25; Fleetwood-Smith, 3 for 45.

AUSTRALIA

Richardson, c Biggar, b W. E. Bell	4
Tolhurst, c Mix, b Powell	72
Bradman, c and b Cameron	109
McCabe, c Clarke, b Seagram	1
Kippax, lbw, b Cameron	23
Nutt, not out	69
Corney, not out	18
Rofe, run out	9
Extras	4
Total (for 6 wickets)	309

Bowling: Powell, 1 for 10; W. E. Bell, 1 for 24; Biggar, 0 for 28; Back, 0 for 34; Mix, 0 for 19; Seagram, 1 for 26; Cameron, 2 for 46; Clarke, 0 for 15; Ripley, 0 for 14; McInstry, 0 for 9.

Weetamoe Wins On Time Allowance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 7—Having completed their run to the eastward, the boats on the Eastern Yacht Club cruise headed back Thursday on a 22-mile race across Ipswich Bay and a quiet anchorage inside of the breakwater off Rockport at the end of Cape Ann.

The fleet was favored by soft to moderate winds more or less astern in the 33-mile run on Wednesday from Gloucester to Kittery, Me., and, with the aid of her time allowance of seven seconds to the mile, Weetamoe, sailed by Harold S. Vanderbilt, defeated Vanitie, handled part of the time by Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams, by 3m. 3s., in corrected time.

Iris, owned by Rear Commodore William A. W. Stewart and sailed by Charles F. Havemeyer, was another boat which won on time allowance, her margin over Mouette, owned by his uncle, Horace Havemeyer, being 1m. 44s., while Commodore William T. Aldrich's Armida was also aided by the time allowance table, and won from former Commodore Charles P. Curtis's Ellen by a single second.

The feature of the race between Weetamoe and Vanitie was a sharp luffing match soon after the start that carried the yachts two miles high on their course to the Cape Ann whistler. Just before the turn Vanitie passed into the lead, but in the slide down the breeze across Ipswich bay she could not draw away far enough to save her time.

It is expected that the yachts will race to Provincetown on Friday so that the two New York 12 meters may be so much nearer the canal and Long Island Sound. The summary:

CLASSES I AND J

	Elapsed H. M. S.	Time C'rected H. M. S.
Weetamore, F. H. Prince	4 31 34	4 27 35
Vanitie, G. B. Lambert	4 30 38	4 30 38
Thistle, S. M. Milliken	4 45 56	4 32 45

TWELVE-METER CLASS

Iris, W. A. W. Stewart	5 09 53	4 09 54
Mouette, Horace Havemeyer	5 09 45	4 11 38

EIGHT-METER CLASS

Armida, W. T. Aldrich	6 01 31	4 15 42
Ellen, C. P. Curtis	6 00 34	4 15 43

CLASS Q

Robin, Chandler Hovey	5 47 32	4 02 41
Falcon, E. M. Abbott	5 48 49	4 03 58
Lively Lady, M. Greenough	5 56 37	4 11 46

CLASS F SCHOONER

Joan II, F. Haven Clark	5 39 15	4 43 25

RUGBY SITUATION CLEARED IN FRANCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The French Rugby football dispute, which led to the formation two seasons ago of a new governing body in opposition to the old National Federation, has come to a definite end. Official representatives met in Paris recently and ratified an agreement reached previously in Bordeaux. By the terms of the settlement the dissidents (Union Française de Rugby Amateur) return to the fold and will be granted adequate representation in the governing body.

Participation in championship competitions is to be optional, finance is to be brought under strict control, and a special disciplinary committee will be formed to keep the game clear from irregularities. It is hoped in French Rugby circles that the British ban on all Franco-British encounters, a consequence of the French wrangle, will be raised soon.

However, it is not expected that international matches will be resumed at the beginning of the forthcoming season. France cannot meet Wales or England before Easter 1933. The British national Rugby program has already been drafted, and the only Franco-British matches which could take place would be club games.

VARSITY BASEBALL AWARDS TO TIGERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 7—Seventeen members of the Princeton baseball team were awarded the six-inch varsity P's, according to an announcement from Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics.

The awards were voted to the men at a recent meeting of the executive council of the board of athletic control and with them went recommendation that varsity club membership be granted to the men. The awards:

William M. Aicher '32, Robert A. Bessire '32, Frank K. Bowman Jr. '32, Amos Eno '32, W. C. Goodpasture '32, Gerald G. Morse '32, Challen R. Parker Jr. '32, Edward L. Ray Jr. '32, Samuel Cochran Jr. '32, Henry C. Borger Jr. '33, Lester W. Hersog '33, Raymond E. Knell '33RES, James S. Purnell '33, Charles H. Craig '33, Wilmer W. Gosnell '34, August F. Kammer '34, Karl H. Larsen '34.

EIGHT FIRSTS FOR MISS DIDRIKSON

DALLAS, Texas, July 7 (AP)—Miss Mildred "Babe" Didrikson of Dallas, candidate for a place on the United States Olympic team, has challenged anew for recognition as one of the greatest women athletes.

At the Texas Women's A. A. U. track and field meet in Denton she won the 80-meter hurdles race in 11.

Parties Drawing Battle Lines Chiefly on Two Major Issues

Conservatism and Prohibition Already Singled Out for Heavy Barrage From Democratic Leaders, Who Label Themselves Wet and Liberals

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—Two major issues are expected to dominate the 1932 presidential campaign. One is prohibition. The other is the general effort of Roosevelt managers to make their party appear the "liberal" side and their opponents the "conservative."

The distinction may have a vital bearing on the ultimate result. The country has just been passing through the worst business slump in history. There are 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 unemployed. There is a vast "protest vote" ready to be mobilized.

It is the part, then, of wisdom for the Democrats to muster to their side all the dissatisfied and discordant elements, and to propose changes in the economic situation that may, or may not, help bring back prosperity.

In this situation the Democratic Party has a tradition of Jacksonianism and Bryanism behind it that implies more in its party platform than the words actually contain. It is perfectly reasonable that party strategy should be bent in this direction and that promises should be made as general as possible.

Without any disrespect for Governor Roosevelt, it is hard to see how any other political policy could be adopted. Certainly the Republicans made glamorous promises of prosperity of their own in 1928. These have been refuted. Now it is the Democrats' turn.

Progressives Switch

Governor Roosevelt has already mustered to his side such progressives, or radicals, as Senators Huey Long of Louisiana, Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, Clarence C. Dill of Washington; George W. Norris of Nebraska, and other Republican-Progressives are flirting with his candidacy.

The conservative Democratic group, Mr. John W. Davis, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, were opposed to Roosevelt's candidacy.

The "Progressive" group is indicative of the kind of contest likely to be in prospect. It will be one of the major tasks of Governor Roosevelt to keep his "wild men" under control.

The Democratic platform took a stand for sound money. Up to this point at any rate, the Democrats have sought to show their sense of responsibility, to indicate they were just as fit to govern as the Republicans. They want to go just so far in their promises, and no further. But it is recalled that Speaker John N. Garner, Governor Roosevelt's running mate, backed the proposed Goldsborough bill obligating the Federal Reserve System to restore the price level, he backed the bank guarantee bill and also the $1,000-000,000 Rainey-Garner "pork" relief bill, all of which were considered unsound by conservative financial authorities. It will be difficult to keep the party in hand.

G. O. P. as Conservatives

The natural corollary in this situation is for the Hoover group to enlist under the conservative banner. Signs of this are already evident. It was President Hoover as much as anyone who blocked the inflationary Garner proposals from the House. It is the Hoover record for the past four years which the Republican Party, out of political necessity, must defend. And it is for "sound money" conservatism in backing public works for relief; tariff protection for business and the farmer and an anti-inflation policy, that the Republican group seems to support now.

This cleavage between President Hoover and Governor Roosevelt is likely to go considerably further than the party platforms. These platforms are really a great deal alike. They differ in length and in their stand on prohibition, but otherwise are much the same.

But the ease with which a platform can be altered by a candidate is illustrated in Governor Roosevelt's acceptance speech. The Democratic platform, it is recalled, specifically condemned the idea that American farmers should restrict production to domestic requirements. In his speech Governor Roosevelt appeared to throw this overboard when he said, "Farmers of this nation would agree ultimately to such planning of their production as would make it unnecessary in later years to depend on dumping these surpluses abroad in order to support domestic prices."

Candidate's Own Platform

Candidates pretty much make their own platforms in America. The present Democratic platform in the hands of Mr. Davis would be quite different from that in the hands of Governor Roosevelt.

Meanwhile Republicans are hopefully watching for a slip in the Roosevelt speech that will give them their point of attack. They are going to make their motto "Don't change horses while crossing a stream." They will accuse Roosevelt of radicalism, of being "unsafe."

An instance of this has already occurred. Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, has pounced on the Roosevelt declaration that "1,000,000 men" might be put to work by federal financed reforestation. The Roosevelt proposal, he declared, "is of an utterly visionary and chimerical character. One man can plant 1000 trees a day, so 1,000,000 men could plant 1,000,000,-000." All the "baby trees" now in the United States, he added, could be put in the ground in about three hours.

The Hyde attack is probably indicative of the need of Governor Roosevelt for keeping his proposals on safe general ground.

'Wandering in Forest Of Texts' at Lausanne

(Continued from Page 1)

conferences fail for these causes the honorable opinion the world over should never cease to condemn its representatives and take to heart the lesson that this sorry farce behind the scenes was enacted in the name of "our public opinion at home."

Unfortunately Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, chairman of the conference, had dropped the reins of control today through indisposition. Those in the best position to know feel that had the British Prime Minister been himself last night negotiations would have ended when he had Captain von Papen and M. Herriot in the same room and the agreement was practically lying on the table.

Four Texts Being Drafted

Four different texts are now being drafted.

First, the Lausanne convention ending reparations and providing for issuance of bonds, etc.

Second, the misnamed gentleman's agreement by which the Lausanne convention becomes legally effective only upon a debt agreement with America.

Third, the Anglo-French and Anglo-Italian accord passing on from London to Paris and Rome such advantages as are obtained from Washington.

Fourth, the letter of notification by which the gentleman's agreement is conveyed to Germany.

Of these points the second and fourth are regarded perhaps as politically useful to France, but hardly important in fact.

Like the Hoover moratorium, which was never legally ratified, the Lausanne convention will go into effect and prevail until something else supersedes it. The contingent clause therefore offers no real trouble. But words have always been the statesmen's pitfalls, and hard work at Lausanne continues until they have been put in place.

War Guilt Issue Shelved

This search for words approached an end this afternoon as it became known that a formula shelving the war guilt question had been settled between the French and Germans. The Lausanne convention will now say the present agreement "completely replaces all previous reparations agreements."

From the French viewpoint this means that the Germans will no longer demand repudiation of the "war guilt lie." But to the Germans annulment means scrapping the reparations sections of the Versailles treaty. This formula follows expected lines, but its exact nature is important.

In return for this mutual concession France and Germany are also reported in agreement on a final payment just short of 3,000,-000,000 marks. On this basis a consolidation agreement is expected Friday and a final plenary session Saturday.

Brookline Upholds Lacy Traffic Plan

Brookline selectmen will favor a 90-foot roadway, divided by 6 to 12-foot reservations, in the middle of Boylston Street, for the section of the Worcester Turnpike passing through that town. In a letter to the State Department of Public Works, the selectmen say they will favor the Lacy plan, designed to save the State about $1,000,000.

When the selectmen meet with officials of the public works department next Wednesday, they will present three points as a basis of agreement; acceptance of the Lacy plan; agreement of the state to maintain the roadway and the granting of an early conference on the matter.

Mr. Daniel G. Lacy, superintendent of streets in Brookline, formulated the plans, which call for the erection of synchronized traffic lights along the entire length of the boulevard through the town instead of building overpasses. With this feature of saving, the Brookline section of the turnpike would cost only $565,900. Mr. Lacy's proposal was accepted by a vote of 3 to 1 at a public hearing held last April.

BIG SAVING PLANNED BY BOSTON ELEVATED

Without permanent discharging of employees or discontinuance of services, the Boston Elevated Railway has rearranged its budget so that a saving of about $1,660,000 will be made during the trustee year begun July 1, Mr. Edward Dana, general manager, announced yesterday. Revenues for this year totaled $28,500,000 and he said if the receipts for 1933 did not fall off materially, the company would realize a good profit by June next year.

Taxation in the towns and cities served by the road will make up the $1,700,000 deficit of the company in 1932. Mr. Dana anticipates no increase in the present fare rates, as the 1933 savings will be made in salary reductions and about $560,000 in other economies.

FIEDLER TONIGHT

The stars will be the roof and the grass will be the floor of a huge concert "hall" tonight, when the first "Esplanade Concert" of the season opens on Charles River Embankment at 8:30 o'clock. Clear weather is forecast. Mr. Arthur Fiedler, who is to conduct the symphony orchestra, announces that a sufficient sum has been subscribed to provide for six open-air programs.

General Classified

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Beautiful 13-room home, Pasadena's choicest section; also 25-acre residence site or fine subdivision property in Altadena, Pasadena's suburb; beach house, Balboa, very private, no trippers; commission to agents. P. O. Box 2142, Los Angeles, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN, refined, sell latest importation of wearing apparel accessories; good selling; very attractive; liberal commission with each sale. WHITE, 411 West 42nd St., New York City.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc.
Established 1923 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
Illustrated Booklet
Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A CAPABLE executive, well-trained in business fundamentals, who can accept broad responsibilities; is a successful salesman and has trained other men to sell; at present is advertising manager for an industrial manufacturer; knows much of marketing and distribution; with present employer for 9 years; references of the best; 36 years old; remuneration secondary to agreeable work. Write X-43, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 285 East 207th St.—Entire 4-room apartment or share with couple; no objection to children; piano, radio; suburban surroundings; above Mosholu Parkway near Bainbridge Ave. Apt. 4-D. WILLIN.

N. Y. C., West End Ave., 646 (91 St.)—Attractive 3-room apartments, kitchen, kitchenette, refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-5043 mornings.

SUBLET $80 per month, July and August, furnished 2-room apartment overlooking rose garden, Boston Fenway. Call Regent 1296-R.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

COLONIAL ARMS

Just off Commonwealth Ave., 1-2 and 3-room suites, large kitchens, elevators, showers; free parking; reduced rents. 121 to 129 Colborne Rd., Brighton, Mass. Owner on premises daily.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALBANY, N. Y., UNIVERSITY APT.—Nicely furnished, heated, 3 and 4-room apartments, garage. Inquire EATON, 564 Park Avenue. Tel. 2-7021 or 3-6658.

ARLINGTON ARMS

144-44 SANFORD AVE., FLUSHING, N. Y.
Opposite Christian Science church
2-3-4-room apartments; reasonable rents. W. F. TAYLOR, Inc., 163-24 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Phone Ivanhoe 2-7800.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Attractive studio apartment, suitable 2 or 3, all conveniences, separate entrance; 1 block from boardwalk; reasonable. 2901 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—1 room suites, $30 to $35 and 2 rooms, $45 to $50; references. 454 Huntington Ave.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour; $300 month, or by trip; owner drives; reference. Flatbush 2-3209. BACHMAN, 178 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ARKAVEN—Children boarded, summer, permanent; loving supervision in all activities; spacious grounds. MRS. IRENE SEE IVES, Upper Jay, N. Y.

ONE or two children, vacation or permanent; pleasant home; large yard away from traffic; mother's loving care. MRS. H. F. TORREY, 18 Lyle St., Malden, Mass. Tel. Malden 3874-R.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

WANTED—Board for boy 13 years old with private family; country. Write Box B-23, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOSTON—Rooming house to rent on Marlboro St., completely furnished, in good renting locality; good opportunity for man and wife; 15 rooms. 116 Huntington Avenue.

COUNTRY BOARD

AIRY rooms, screened porch, good country food in farm home; modern conveniences; write for terms and photographs. MRS. O. V. WILLOUGHBY, Brookline, N. H.

DODGE INN

ROCK HILL, N. Y.—12th season; come up to the mountains, enjoy the abundance of beautiful lakes, trees, flowers and fresh air; comfortable beds, good food, restful atmosphere; $18 per week; all modern conveniences; bus from New York MRS. E. E. AVERY.

"GREEN SHADOWS," Old Lyme, Ct. (Miss Slawson)—June 15th to Sept. 15th; comfortable, modern rooms; excellent meals; moderate rates. Phone Lyme 336-2.

THE GARDEN on Lake Oscawana, near Peekskill, N. Y.
We welcome guests for vacation or week-ends; accommodate 35; modern rooms, home cooking; bathing, boating, riding or plenty of quiet.

FOR SALE OR RENT

HOHOKUS, NEW JERSEY—For sale or rent, desirable modern house, all improvements, including refrigeration; suitable for family with children; convenient location; good commuting service; price now $10,000. WILLIAM STRAKOSCH, 40 Sherwood Road, Upper Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. Ridgewood 6-1147.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP
Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. 22A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HOMES TO SHARE

WOULD share country home; beautiful surroundings; restful atmosphere; 2 large rooms, sleeping porch, private bath, all improvements, table board, garage space; 1 hour from Hoboken or D. L. & W. railroad; Christian Scientists preferred; references exchanged. Address "SUNRISE," Towaco, N. J. Tel. Boonton 8-0050-W.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EAST VIEW — Attractive, harmonious home for those needing experienced care, quiet and study; accommodation for own attendants if desired; 2½ acres of lawn and shade trees. Rockaway Avenue and Silver Lane, Oceanside, L. I. Tel. Rockville Center 2869.

OFFICES TO LET

FOR RENT, practitioner's office, part time; comfortably furnished; centrally located. A-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW
Tel. Woodstock, N. Y., 140 Woodstock, N. Y.
In the beautiful Catskill Mountains; especially erected for quiet rest and study.
MRS. SIBYL WEINERT, Manager

SCOTTS' West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Home cooking, conveniences; restful; open all year; booklet; $15 to $18.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study; out-of-door dining porch; sleeping porches; bathing, tennis.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

PIPE ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience—serving Greater New York
6531 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7761.

REAL ESTATE

COLONIAL stucco 9-room house, garage attached, all modern improvements, 2 baths, hot water heat, oil burner; best residential section; owner must sacrifice. 34 Adriance Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Farm, 100 acres, house, barn, wood lot, by Delaware river in vicinity of Hancock, N. Y. Write A. D. U., Box 136, Starlight, Pa.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., on Crosman Terrace, looking toward Pinnacle Hill—A 9-room house with 2 baths, Spencer heater for hot water heat, large electric refrigerator, 2-car heated garage; must vacate; see this bright, cheery house now. Write OWNER, 121 Crosman Terrace. Phone 2493-M Monroe.

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.—For sale, Main St., corner, ¾ acre, 15-room house, 2 baths, large veranda, 3-car garage, loft above; 10 minutes from depot, near Christian Science church, grade and high schools. ANTHONY BELDER, 8 Main St., Spring Valley, N. Y.

RESORTS

QUOQUE, LONG ISLAND
OGILVIE COTTAGE
Private, attractive cottage in exclusive summer colony; charming home atmosphere; excellent table; easy walk to ocean and golf links. Phone Quogue 918.

ROOMS AND BOARD

DISTINCTIVELY artistic architect's home in inspirational, beautiful surroundings in Lexington; has accommodations for 1 or 2 people; with board; $18. Tel. 0473-W, 30 Colony Road, Lexington, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Cool rooms in private homes; excellent cuisine; exclusive; attractive table. $1 OR 30 CUMBERLAND CIRCLE

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Large airy room opposite bath; 7 minutes' walk station; private family. 45 Ellison Ave. Tel. 3631.

DON'T RENT A ROOM UNTIL YOU SEE THE PIERREPONT

Why leave the city to escape the Summer heat when you can enjoy a suburban residence in the heart of Metropolitan New York, just 13 minutes from Times Square and 4 minutes from Wall Street to Clark St. I. R. T. subway. Enjoy the luxuries of our
SWIMMING POOL, ROOF GARDEN, ROOF SOLARIUM
Sunlit Rooms. Full Hotel Service.
$10 TO $20 WEEKLY
THE PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT at HICKS ST., BROOKLYN.
B. M. T. to Borough Hall. MAin 4-8900.

NEW YORK CITY—Unusual situation and advantages offered in furnished and unfurnished rooms; price from $5.00 up. Tel. Endicott 2-4770. 20 West 73rd St.

N. Y. C., 413 West 110th, Apt. 72—Large, cool, studio type; Kelvinator, kitchen privileges; convenient transportation; reasonable. CLARKSON 3-3695.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 50 Prince St.—Large, pleasant room; near church; also housekeeping. Monroe 8536-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION for adult or children for summer; references. Address MRS. E. R. HOLTON, 30 Avon Place, Springfield, Mass.

BUSINESS executive, manufacturing experience, treasurer, cost production, budget control; excellent references; nominal salary; age 39; go anywhere. Write X-41, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED, trained child's nurse wants care of small child or infant; Protestant; good references. Address Box 96, Sheffield, Mass., or phone Sheffield 101.

FORMER teacher desires position as companion to lady, governess, or tutor to children needing special care; Christian Scientists preferred. A. FREEMAN, So. Norwalk, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST desires position; high school and law school education. Box D-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN thoroughly experienced in all branches of restaurant business is open for engagement; best of references. B-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

CAMP SILVERSANDS—A place of real charm for adults desiring vacation in a beautiful informal atmosphere directly on Lake Sebago; every modern comfort; exceptional table. Address MISS NANCY READY, Raymond, Me.

DEER ISLE, Me., Edgewood Farm—Clean rooms, comfortable beds, bath, electric lights, good food, vegetables, milk, cream, eggs from farm; boats, fishing, bathing. MRS. F. L. SYLVESTER.

ONSET, on waterfront, weekly guests and tourists; rates very reasonable. Write Box 44, Point Independence, Mass. Tel.

SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven-on-the-Shrewsbury, N. J.—Delightful family resort; country estate near ocean; vicinity Asbury; 18 years same management; $20; booklet. VAN HORN, Redbank 283.

SPEND your vacation at a modern farm home; beautiful lake near at hand. Phone Natick 1356-M or write ETHELYN MORRILL, 54 Plain Ct., Cochituate, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

THREE rooms, furnished, screened porch, running water, use of bath, 3 months, $140. MRS. C. HASBROUCK, Woodstock, N. Y.

TO LET—7 rooms, furnished, baths, shower, porches, fireplace, garage; restricted ocean beach. 71 Queens Ave., Atlantic Beach, Long Island.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

In times like these when prices sound so tempting, it pays to shop where quality is not overlooked.

HOWLAND'S

What a Welcome These Suits Have Received!
MEN'S SUITS $15
Light sport suits and blue serges made in regular shorts, stouts, and longs.
Men's Clothing—Main Floor

At Meigs Corner **MEIGS & CO.** INCORPORATED Dial 5-2181 Enterprise 3800

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

We need your patronage at this time more than ever. Won't you favor us now? Services of all kinds at prices to suit every purse.
MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
864 BROAD ST., Bridgeport, Conn.

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM and REFRIGERATORS
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5520

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVE.

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
915 MAIN ST. 1428 MAIN ST.

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
DIAMONDS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

BRISTOL

Let Us Serve You
RACKLIFFE OIL COMPANY
STATIONS
515 No. Main St.
88 Riverside Ave.
West and School Sts.

GREENWICH

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
263-264 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 532

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800-1801

LINGERIE NEGLIGEES DRESSES
Karam
Chateau Lafayette
Also remodeling at reasonable prices.
The CIRCLE STORE
Groceries
91 Lake Ave. Tel. 2441

GREENWICH (Continued)

NOW GOING ON
Semi-Annual Shoe Sale
Favorite Shoe Store
92 GREENWICH AVENUE

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone 2-3619
129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

PRINTING
From office and standard business forms to high grade sales literature, we can help you to make your printing effective in accomplishing its purpose.
HUNTER PRESS
302 Asylum St. Phone 2-7016

SUIT WRINKLED?
MEN'S SUITS SPONGED *and* PRESSED
50c
(We Will Call For and Deliver)
New Method Laundry Corp.
PHONE 2-3112 PLEASE

It's Picnic Time!
and what a picnic you will have when that basket is filled with some of the good foods from
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER
(Remember to include UNDERWOOD DEVILED HAM for those tasty sandwiches)

A Beauty Service for Particular Women
Shampooing—Facials—Permanent Waving—Manicuring—Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD
75 Pratt St. HARTFORD, CONN.
59 Clifton Ave. WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

Coombs
741 MAIN STREET

FRIGIDAIRE
Sold with a Three-Year Guarantee
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the convenience of your home.
GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
324 W. PRESTON ST. PHONE 6-3420

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
292 Asylum St. 565 Main St.

REMEMBER . . .
The EGAN SHOP
53 ALLYN STREET
for BATHING SUITS. Models for Women and Children, $2.95 and up (a few were $3.95, now $1.95.)

You will still find many MOST INTERESTING VALUES in Dresses, Hats, Coats. Just what you have been looking for.
MLLE. ROY
49 ALLYN STREET

559 MAIN — Beroth Broad Shop — 1128 MAIN

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
Judd Building 75 Pearl Street
Phone 2-9832

SPORT SHOES
For Men and Women
An unusually large demand for various styles of these shoes finds us well prepared.
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

SETH THOMAS
ELECTRIC CLOCKS, $10 and up
A New England Product for New England People
ARTHUR C. GILMAN
2 STATE ST. Harvey and Lewis Bldg.

Satisfaction Is Assured If You Visit
Olson & Jacobsen Beauty Salon
for Facials, Permanent Waves, Finger Waves, etc. Courteous attention in pleasing surroundings.
Room 40 Sage-Allen Bldg. Phone 6-1341

WASH POLISH GAS
Mention this advertisement to benefit by our new low prices.
WASH—$1.50
WASH AND POLISH $2.50
The Auto Service Co.
180 Church Street *(Rear)*

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
It will help you to keep your financial affairs in order.
—A joint account to regulate household expenses.
—A savings account for surplus income.
—A safety deposit box to protect your valuables, important papers, securities, etc.
The HOME NATIONAL BANK
18 COLONY STREET At the Clock

SALE of FURNITURE Now in Progress
BULLARD, FOWLER & La PLACE
75-79 W. MAIN ST. Phone 3200

Elizabeth Arden's
Delightful Preparations for Summer
LYNCH DRUG CO.

ENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
FIVE AND SIX DOLLARS
BESSE BOYNTON STORE
Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1363

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN

Keser's FLOWER SHOP
170 Court St. Telephone 1513

If You Want the Best Shoe Repairing and Hat Cleaning and Reblocking, We Do It.
SHOE HOSPITAL
118 MAIN STREET Phone 2299

There Is Still Time to Have Your Blankets Cleaned
before putting them away for the summer.
EMPIRE DYEING & CLEANING CO.
40 BROAD STREET Phone 2880

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 9020

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

Shampooing—Finger Waving
Marcelling—Haircutting
All Done the Proper Way
Middlesex Beauty Salon
113 COLLEGE STREET Phone 350

NEW BRITAIN

SOLE AGENTS
Dwight Anchor Sheets and Pillow Cases
SHEETS 98c-$1.29
PILLOW CASES 29c
D. MILLER CO.
240 MAIN Phone 4650

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained from 1-4 daily, except Saturdays and holidays.
Room 806 MALLEY BUILDING

Visit Our Fine Sport Dept.

Sport Sweaters
Flannels
Golf Clubs
Robes
Bathing Suits
For Both Men and Women
1ST FLOOR
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 CHURCH STREET

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
Get in the Swim With Our
Zephyr Bathing Suits
$2.95
Smart suits of that favored zephyr wool which dries almost instantly. Blue, green, yellow, black or red.
—SECOND FLOOR

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET, Cor. ORANGE
Semi-Annual July Clearance Sale

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING, SHEET METAL WORK REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVE.
Phones: 3-2824, 3-1274

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
Current Books
Fine Stationery Engraving
Circulating Library
827 CHAPEL ST. 5-9421

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING AND WASHING
71 ELM STREET 5-0748

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk & Cream
Established 1835
675 FERRY STREET 3-1050

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS" 970 Chapel St.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Godfrey & Cooper GARAGE
Distributors of INDIA TIRES
32 TEMPLE STREET 3-8934

De ROTHSCHILD'S
French Cleaners and Dyers
Established 1897
70 Whitney Avenue 8-9073
47 High Street 6-3671

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD *and* PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1492 CHAPEL STREET

NEW LONDON

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
The People's Shoe Store
58 BANK STREET

The BOOKSHOP Inc.
Books of All Publishers
Cards ✦ Gifts ✦ Stationery
MERIDIAN AND CHURCH ST.

The Woman's Shoppe
Evening Gowns—Lingerie
238 STATE ST. Telephone 9158

THE
Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
Complete Savings Bank Service

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 615-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 10 to 1 daily.

DONNELLY'S
STATIONERY
SPORTING GOODS
GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION AND APPLIANCES
HOOVER ELECTRIC CLEANERS
RADIOS
Gift Department, Second Floor
SOUTH NORWALK

ROWLAND M. BEACH
Florist
28 East Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.
Telephone 2140

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 286

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn
Tel. 3201

Let us show you how we can save you money on AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
74 WALL ST. NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-7835, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 2
100 PROSPECT STREET

The C. O. MILLER CO.
STAMFORD, CONN.
Gloves of Mesh: $1.00
Six-button lengths; plain or with pique cuffs. White and eggshell.
STREET FLOOR

HATS, FROCKS, SPORTSWEAR
The French Shop
55 BEDFORD ST.
Phone 3-5054
New Spring Models Now on Display

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 Park Row
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 3583

GRACE GRAHAM
Foundation garments in the modern style, made to your measure and fully guaranteed. Arrange an appointment with our corsetiere to see the several models in your home or our office by phoning 3-7226.
225 Bedford Street, Stamford

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

New Low Prices of DEVOE HOUSE PAINTS
Former Price, $3.47 per gal.
Now $2.75
The Lockwood Palmer Co.

NEW SPORT SWEATERS
With Lose to Match
3.95 to 5.95
Also Sleeveless Sweaters at 1.50
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.
Visit Our Smart Shop for Boys

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

THE ELL SHOP, Inc.
Gowns, Millinery, Wraps
2852 ATLANTIC STREET Tel. 4-1321

Better Baked Products
de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
168 BEDFORD STREET
271 MAIN STREET
577 MAIN STREET

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

WALLINGFORD

THE WALLINGFORD BANK AND TRUST CO.
COMMERCIAL
SAVINGS
CHRISTMAS CLUB
TRUST

WATERBURY

A GREAT EVENT
JOHNSON'S JULY SUMMER CLEARANCE.
SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE AT GREAT SAVINGS
J. JOHNSON & SONS
WATERBURY, CONN.

Have Plenty of Towels for Hot Weather!
We have many fine values in deep, soft, water absorbing, Double Thread TURKISH TOWELS—in all white, and with all color borders to match your bathroom color scheme.
Exceptionally good towels—at exceptionally low prices.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
Incorporated
WATERBURY, CONN.

Bathing Accessories
WOMEN'S SWIM SUITS ..... $1.95-$4.95
MEN'S SWIM SUITS ..... $1.39-$4.95
GIRLS' SWIM SUITS $1.49
BOYS' SWIM SUITS ..... $.98-$2.29
Also Caps, Shoes, Belts and Bags.
The MILLER & PECK CO.

SWIM SUITS!
Smart New Styles
New Low Prices
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK STREET WATERBURY, CONN.

PICNIC SUPPLIES
PLATES—CUPS—TABLECLOTHS
NAPKINS—EVERYTHING FOR THE PICNIC
JANE KELLY, Inc.

Flowers for All Occasions
We are members of Florist Telegraph Delivery
DEAN, *The Florist*

35th Anniversary Sale!
"MARTEX"
Towels and Wash Cloths
HOWLAND-HUGHES Co.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Harper Method
Hair and Complexion
Miss Livingston
914, 915 Lexington Building
Cal. 0205
Eugène Permanent Wave

CUMBERLAND

Dreyer Marinello Beauty Shop
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Specializing in Permanent Waving
20 SOUTH LIBERTY STREET
Phone 360 CUMBERLAND, MD.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
87 No. Pearl St. 149 So. Pearl St.
167 Central Ave.

HOAG & TAYLOR
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street
STRAW HATS and PANAMAS at NEW PRICES

Albert E. Oliver
Incorporated
Goodyear Tires
306 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, N. Y.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

JOHN G. MYERS CO.
ALBANY, N. Y.

July Clearance Sales Now in Action!

Unusual Values in

Coats, Dresses, Wraps, Millinery
Footwear and Lingerie

Feature Events From Every Department of the Store

WHITNEY'S

July Sales Campaign

Brings extraordinary values from every department of the store.

Shop during July at

WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Cotrell & Leonard
ALBANY, N. Y.

July Discounts

The July Clearance Sale is ON! Seldom can you buy such fine things for so little.

CAREFUL CLEANING
EXPERT DYEING
Send us your most delicate garments
LEW ROSE
CLEANSERS AND DYERS
Work called for and delivered
Phone 2-7595
281 NEW SCOTLAND AVE., ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Wall Paper—Draperies
175-179 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

YOUR VACATION
Will Be Much More Pleasant If You Have
Clothes For Every Occasion
See Our Complete Lines of New Sport Togs
at McLEAN'S

CHARLES V. SMITH
OFFICE *and* SOCIETY STATIONER
101 COURT STREET
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

O. W. Sears & Son, Inc.
19 CLINTON ST.
PITTSTON COAL
Phone 2-3487—2-3488

DRESSES
Voile, Eyelet Batiste, Lace, Crepe, Shantung
ELIZABETH Y. ARNEKE
49 BEETHOVEN STREET Phone 6-1719

Gulbran Radio Service
45 VINE STREET
Free Inspection and Testing
DIAL { 4-3148 / 4-5608

Knoblock's Grocery
106 MAIN STREET Dial 2-5063
Imported and Domestic Foods
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
AMPLE PARKING SPACE

THE WAVE
for Your Hair
EFFIE B. ROBERTSON
PERMANENT WAVE SPECIALIST
314 PRESS BUILDING Phone 2-0489

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL SHOES *and* HOSE

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
54 COURT STREET
Best of Everything to Eat
DOUGHNUTS CAKES PASTRY

Central Cash Market
LEWIS M. EVANS
114 STATE STREET
Choice Meats and Groceries
FRESH VEGETABLES
Phone 4-4859

BRONXVILLE

Bronxville Garage, Inc.
1 KENSINGTON ROAD TEL. 3381-3385
STORAGE SUPPLIES
Agents for Willys-Knight Willys
Branch Service Stations
640 Palmer Ave., Bryn Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers
47-49 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon

The NOSEGAY
Inc
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
65 PONDFIELD ROAD

Genungs Little Shoppe
100 PONDFIELD ROAD
Blankets, Negligees, Slippers
Hats, Dresses, etc.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

RUG CLEANING
Fireproof storage, no insurance
Pleasing service, pleasing price.
"We Serve to Serve Again"
McCOMB & McCOMB
TEL. SCARSDALE 208 or 1114

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

If It's Electrical We Have It
The Chas. H. Ryan Co.
Plumbers, Heating, Tinning and Electrical Work
5 PARK PLACE Tel. 3810
The House or the Shop on Wheels

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
71 PONDFIELD ROAD, Bronxville, N. Y.
Tel. Bronxville 6260-6261
KATHLEEN MARY QUINLAN
FACIALS and COSMETICS

D. STRUSS, Inc.
FANCY GROCERIES
DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651 56 Pondfield Road

EDGAR S. BELLIS
Pharmacist
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
Bronxville, N. Y.
Phones 1073—0459—3129

FERRIS RADIO CO.
107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel 4544—4545
ALL LINES OF MUSIC
Authorized Agents for Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent, Philco, Westinghouse, also Westinghouse Refrigerators.

Miss Williams Shop
60 PONDFIELD ROAD Phone 3379
Cards—Candles—Books
Renting Library

BUFFALO

WE ARE THE HOME OF *Matrix Shoes*
YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER

MATRIX BOOT SHOP
249 DELAWARE AVENUE

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
14 EAST CHIPPEWA STREET
Telephones: Washington 7137 and 7138

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Buffalo's Finest Place to Eat"
MacDoels Restaurant
600 MAIN ST. at Chippewa
Full Course Noon Luncheon 50c
Club Dinners, 85c
De Luxe Dinners, $1

WILLIAM PRIEBE
AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING and SIMONIZING
56 LANDON STREET
Phone Jefferson 8993-R

CORTLAND

Penney's End-Of-Season Clearance
Starts Friday, July 8th!
All Summer Goods regrouped and repaired for speedy clearance!
Because—this year it's more imperative than ever that we do a fast housecleaning job! If left 'til next season, these lagging stocks would be worth even less!
J.C.PENNEY CO.
81-85 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.

CHOCOLATE SHOP
We make our own Ice Cream
May We Not Serve You?
TRY OUR
SANDWICHES SALADS

Kalos Beauty Shoppe
Genuine Frederic-Vita Tonic
Permanent $8.00 and $10.00
SYLVANIA $6.00
303 NEWBERRY BLDG. Phone 2163

ELMIRA

Tepper Brothers
Elmira's Foremost Department Store
Quality Merchandise Lower Prices

GOSPER-KELLY, Inc.
SHOES *and* HOSIERY
ONE SIXTY MAIN

"CANADA DRY"
Pale Ginger Ale
GEORGE H. COXE
GROCERIES
330 WEST FIFTH STREET

NEW YORK

GLENS FALLS

For General Daytime Wear
Try Triple A Quality Chiffon Silk Hosiery, 59c pair
WILEY'S
154-156 GLEN ST., GLEN FALLS, N. Y.

ITHACA

ATWATER'S
"If it's good to eat we aim to have it"
The Famous
57 VARIETIES

WILLARD BATTERIES
and
Authorized Electric Service
for your car
16 years' experience.
MARION BROS., Inc.
225 S. CAYUGA STREET Phone 7503

The CRAFTSMAN
New Sterling by Towle
Modern—but with the interesting characteristics of hand-made silver.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS

Investigate the
WESTINGHOUSE
Summer Thrift Plan!
TREMAN, KING'S
STATE AT CAYUGA Dial 2333
ARTIFICIAL ICE LEHIGH COAL

ITHACA ICE and COAL CO.
302 W. Lincoln St. Phone 2461

MARINELLO SHOP
Eugene Permanent Waving
Finger Waving
All Forms of Beauty Culture
Call 2047 for Appointment
405 COLLEGE AVE.

The Dry Cleaners
HOLLAND BROS.
"We Keep the Spots"
312 EAST SENECA STREET Phone 2164

New Low Prices on
All B. P. S. Paints and Varnishes
R. F. SMITH
Wall Paper and Paint Shop
122 WEST STATE STREET Phone 2688

JAMESTOWN

SPECIAL PEWTER
$1.00
Lockwood's
Third at Cherry
Jamestown, N. Y. Phone 6-737

CLARK Hardware Co.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
Electrical, Housefurnishings, Toys
General Hardware
Stoves—Sporting Goods—Paints
13-15 East Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.
Phone 6-191

Pequot Sheets
NELSON'S STORE
of SPECIALTY SHOPS
106-110 E. Second, Jamestown, N. Y.

SUNSHINE FASHIONS
"Quality Goods at Lowest Prices"
The Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
Jamestown's Big Dept. Store Phone 4-191

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
BASSETT, 302 Main St.
Phone 33-135 Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

BERNICE A. FLEMING
Fur Garments Remodeled, Repaired, Cleaned
Furs Insured While in Storage Against Moths, Theft, Fire
Let us remodel your coat or suit
Repairing of all kinds.
89 McKINLEY AVE. De. 6521

C. W. Inhoff
AUTOMOBILE and All Other INSURANCE
Riverside 0297 53 West Girard Blvd.

GEORGE L. SEIFERT
All Nationally Known Shoes, Rubbers, Keds
Florsheim Douglas Enna Jettick Wilbur Coon Thorogood Kali-sten-ik
2894 DELAWARE AVENUE

Try Our Combination Grease and Wash Job, $1.50
Gene's Service Station
2718 Elmwood, Cor. Fowler, Kenmore, N. Y.
WE SERVE WITH A SMILE

31 Wardman Road
Kenmore, N. Y.
Candies that are deliciously different.
$1.00 All Assortments.
Mailed to all parts of the world.
20c mailing charge 1-lb. box, 25c for 2-lb. box

Mavis Floral Shoppe
FLOWERS
For All Occasions.
3169 DELAWARE AVE.
FLOWERS BY WIRE
Riverside 5062

LARCHMONT

FLORIST
MIRIAM GRANT
PERENNIALS — ANNUALS
Also a full line of plants for
THE ROCK GARDEN
96 WEAVER STREET Tel. Larchmont 81
Successor to George Grant

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE CANDIES
Assorted Chocolates and Bon Bons
Cream Caramels—all kinds.
Made in our own kitchen
60c the pound—mail orders filled.
J. H. BENNETT, 22 Vanderburgh Avenue
Tel. Larchmont 1753

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT
(Continued)

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK
Rae Ritchie
Sportswear and Gowns
110 CARLEON AVE. Tel. Lar. 1968

Long Island

BAYSIDE

Bobby's Beauty Shop
Realistic Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting—Beauty Culture
213-11 41ST AVENUE
Two Doors West of Bell Avenue
Near Railroad Station
Phone Bayside 9-6215

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING
The Finest Grocery on Long Island
FANCY GROCERIES,
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
NORTHERN BOULEVARD and 244TH ST.
DOUGLASTON, L. I.
Phone Bayside 9-1571-1572

ELMHURST

OIL BURNERS
Silent—Automatic
A New Cleanliness for Your Home
J. N. SMITH INC.
91st Place and Corona Ave. Hav. 4-5978

Elmhurst's Leading Department Store
Sack & Daniels
Premium Agents for
Kirkman-Octagon and Borden's Coupons
9049-51-53 CORONA AVENUE
Ph. Newtown 9-2261, Elmhurst, L. I.

E. CORBO, *Shoes*
"We Fit Your Foot and Your Pocketbook"
FIRST CLASS REPAIRING
WHITTEMORE'S POLISHES
91-02 Corona Ave.

MEDINA BEAUTY PARLOR
All branches of beauty culture. Permanents $5, $6.50, $8. Take advantage of our special every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.
90-39 CORONA AVENUE New. 9-2459

INSURANCE
ALL KINDS
W. B. DICKINSON
4326 - 91st PLACE
OPP. BANK
NEW. 9-4116

—FURS—
Stored—Lined—Glazed, $10
Coats repaired during summer stored free.
A. FLEISCHMANN
43-18 HAMPTON STREET Hav. 4-2609

FAR ROCKAWAY

Harrison Studios, Inc.
"Photography of the Finest"
Frames and Framing
1057 Central Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2325

ALBERT HYMAN
Footwear of Quality for the Entire Family
Agent for Florsheim Shoes
For Men and Women
1037 CENTRAL AVENUE

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Cor. Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church.
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

CROSSWAYS CLEANERS & FURRIERS, INC.
Ladies' and Gents' Tailors
All Work Called for and Delivered
1859 MOTT AVE. Tel. F. R. 7-2730
Near Christian Science church.

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
WESTMINSTER RADIO SALES and SERVICE
All makes of Radios Repaired
513 CENTRAL AVE. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

FAR ROCKAWAY
Rockaway Park

Park Hardware Co.
General Electric Refrigerator
Hardware, Paints, House Furnishings, Beach Chairs and Umbrellas.
115-07 BOULEVARD
TEL. BELLE HARBOR 5-2270

FAR ROCKAWAY—
Woodmere

KATZ BROS., Props.
Tailors and Furriers for Men and Women
DRY CLEANING AND DYEING
6 IRVING PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY
Tel Cedarhurst 3286

Milk's
Woodmere, New York

FLUSHING

Telephone Flushing 9-8390, 9-8391

BROADWAY MARKET
Meats, Poultry and Provisions
41-20 162ND STREET
FRED FRETZ FLUSHING, N. Y.

FOREST HILLS

Lorenze Gown Shoppe
Dresses and Corsets made on premises.
AUSTIN STREET AND WINDSOR PLACE
Tel. Boul. 8-8590

Telephone Day Calls—Faculty 2-5850, 2-5851
Night Calls—Boul 8-2781
MULLER BROS.
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
for Household Goods
STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING
SHIPPING
QUEENS BOULEVARD

MERLI:
Specializing in the proper fitting of
Children's Good Shoes
72-17 AUSTIN STREET

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT

Wall-Paper Sanitas
A. SIEGEL & CO.
A complete line of Thibaut Wall Paper and all patterns of Sanitas in stock.
A FULL LINE OF PAINT FOR EVERY PURPOSE.
99 South Main Street

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST COMPANY
Established 1917
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $290,000.00
Commercial, Special Interest and Trust Departments

E. S. EVERHARD
Printed Products
Accounting System. Billing System. Tags and Sales Books.
Personal Stationery and Novelties.
5 HIGHLAND AVENUE Gr. Neck 338

Great Neck Beauty Studio
MAX TORNBY, *Hairdresser*
Specialists in
Eugene Permanent Waving
83 Middle Neck Road Tel. Great Neck 1299

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
32 MAIN STREET 90 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Copeland
Electric Refrigerators
NASSAU DISTRIBUTORS
C. W. SALES & ENGINEERING CO.
136 MAIN STREET Hempstead 4104

RENE Specialist
SUPER-CURLINE
Permanent Steam Wave
"The Better Wave," $5 and $6
A New French Method. No Electricity. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Phone Hempstead 2912

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

FRED G. KELLEY INC
MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
PACKING 37-60 81st St.
CRATING Hav. 9-5000
SHIPPING Sun.: Hav. 9-4438

Week-End Specials
RIB ROAST
ROASTING CHICKENS AND BROILERS 29c
Phone Orders Carefully Filled
OXFORD MARKET
8018 POLK AVE. Pom. 6-5069

DRAPERIES—SLIP COVERS
Accessories for the Home
LILY J. KROBOTH
Interior Decorator
37-50 82ND STREET Pom. 6-4375

KEEP THAT FRESH, SNAPPY APPEARANCE
During hot weather have your clothes pressed and cleaned often.
QUALITY VALET SERVICE
WE DELIVER
3765 79TH STREET Pom. 6-3531

JAMAICA

Royal Beauty Salon
Inc.
ARTISTIC
BEAUTY CULTURE
of Every Description
Permanent Waves
that are NATURAL LOOKING
9208 166TH STREET
Cor. Jamaica Avenue and Merrick Road
Ph. Republic 9-0500 Entrance on 166th St.

"Last Word in Service"
Socony Products *Auto Laundry*
QUEENS COUNTY SERVICE STATION, Inc.
GUARANTEED
BRAKE SERVICE
and High Pressure Greasing
182nd St. and Hillside Ave. Republic 9-1744

PHONE JAMAICA 6-1478
MAC'S PRINTING SERVICE
90-15 Parsons Boulevard
GEORGE McGILVRAY, *Prop.*

Rudolph's Beauty Studio
High Class Sanitary Service and Moderate Prices
FIFTH AVENUE EXPERTS
8760 150TH ST., JAMAICA Jamaica 6-1010

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

The Royal Scarlet Store
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
L. OTTO GRAICHEN, Prop.
189-03 JAMAICA AVE., HOLLIS
Prompt Delivery Call Hollis 5-6126

INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
E. V. Brand & Son, Inc.
191-22 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Hollis 5-7000
"Where Service and Courtesy Meet"

Giffen's Hollis Flower Shop
190-26 JAMAICA AVE. Hollis 5-0820
CHOICE CUT FLOWERS
and PLANTS
Dainty Corsages of every description

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK

SOCONY *BATTERIES*
McErlean's Serv. Sta.
"At Your Service"
Phone Lyn. 3125
133 BROADWAY, LYNBROOK, L. I.

QUEENS VILLAGE

SOL ROSEMAN
SHOES
Matrix—Florsheim—Douglas
Dr. Posner
215-19 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

COLONIAL GALLERIES, INC.
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE
137 TULIP AVENUE FLORAL PARK
Telephone Floral Park 4455

RICHMOND HILL

'blue coal'
SUNRISE COAL CO. Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Main Office—Jamaica 6-7900
Amityville.....Amityville 1044
Bellmore.....Wantagh 700
East New York..Applegate 7-7605
East Rockaway..Lynbrook 2777
Far Rockaway...Far Rockaway 7-4246
Freeport.....Freeport 184
Lawrence.....Cedarhurst 0705
Queens.....Hollis 5-7900
Valley Stream...Valley Stream 544

H. G. MAYBECK CO. Inc.
AWNINGS FLAGS
WINDOW SHADES
DUPONT FABRIKOID
TONTINE
THE WASHABLE WINDOW SHADE
BEACH CHAIRS *UMBRELLAS*
145-14 Jamaica Ave. Jamaica 6-2889
9423 Jamaica Ave. Virginia 7-0008
80-26 Myrtle Ave., Ridgewood Hegeman 3-9181

Bob's
Millinery Shop
SERVES YOU RIGHT
112-23 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

W. K. BECKER
FLORIST
Fresh Cut Flowers Always on Hand
Floral Designs Made to Order
8703 111th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Phone Richmond Hill 2-10421

HARDWARE and PAINTS
Keys Made, Saws Filed and Retoothed
CHAS. TEITELBAUM
108-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-6121
All work done on premises.

Plumbing and Heating
W. A. STILLWAGGON
"The 20 Minute Plumber"
123-08 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Telephone Virginia 7-0862

Tel. Richmond Hill 2-8718
K. HOFFMANN
HIGH GRADE BAKERY
Best of Everything in the Bakery Line
Orders Taken for All Occasions
109-19 JAMAICA AVE.

VORTEX LAUNDRIES, INC.
ALL SERVICES
129-09 Jamaica Ave.
Phone Cleveland 3-8200

GUTJAHR Inc.
Formerly Henry Bahrenburg, Inc.
Meats and Poultry of Quality
Tel. Richmond Hill 4330-4331-5932
115-19 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave.
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4001

Telephone Richmond Hill 2-0275
A. H. STROHSAHL
DELICATESSEN
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables in Season
109-13 JAMAICA AVE. Near 109th St.

RICHMOND HILL
CYPRESS HILL

EMIL W. FABER
Dealer in
HIGH GRADE PRIME BEEF MEAT PRODUCTS
POULTRY AND GAME
Orders called for and delivered.
3409 FULTON STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Tel. Applegate 3778

RICHMOND HILL
WOODHAVEN

Corsets, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets fitted by an expert
HEADY & TREMMEL
8012 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Tel. Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place
8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.

R. V. C. 805
The BELCHER BEAUTY SHOP
Permanent Waving
Eugene Method
241-243 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Ste. 2-3 Upstairs

Ed's Service Station
MAPLE AND MADISON AVENUE
Phone Rockville Centre 1439
Sunoco, Richfield and Tydol Gas
Battery Service
Service When You Want It

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

MEN'S WEAR
Herman Brown
Bathing Suits and Sports Wear
9 NORTH PARK AVE.
R.V.C. 2540

TEL. ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4295

WALTER E. MORGAN SHOES
CHILDREN'S PLAY OXFORDS. Ventilated uppers, in tan elk and smoked elk, $2.50-$2.75
69 CLINTON AVENUE
(Opp. Clinton School)

GEORGE'S SERVICE STATION
SPECIALIZED LUBRICATION
STARTERS, GENERATORS and IGNITION
EXIDE BATTERY SERVICE
N. PARK AND GRAND AVE. Tel. 7849

Park Ave. Market
M. C. MADSEN, Prop.
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
7 S. PARK AVE.
R. V. C. 7014
Quality Meats and Poultry

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
A. Wade Wells, Mgr. Tel. Roslyn 603
Opposite Post Office Roslyn, Long Island
DRESS SHOP Hand Made Quilts
Daily Specials: Breakfast 50c, Luncheon 60c
Dinner $1.00, Sunday Dinner $1.00
Cottage. Guest Rooms. Meals Optional

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS & CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered.

INSURANCE
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE—CASUALTY
Consult
ALBERT P. COONS
117-29 192ND ST. Tel. Lau 8-3548

MAMARONECK

YOUR RUGS
can now be cleaned by the celebrated KOURI PROCESS at the
MAMARONECK INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY, INC.
We also give special attention to the Full Finish of Family Laundry Work
TEL. MAMARONECK 2840

Ditman's
Headquarters for
BEACH APPAREL
Jantzens Swimming Suits
Exclusive with us.
116 Mamaroneck Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Telephone 2586

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices

Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

Commercial and Social Stationer
Attractive prices on personal correspondence paper and envelopes.
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE

The Cottage Dining Room
125 PROSPECT AVE.
(Corner Cottage Ave.)
Tel. Oakwood 3861
Weekdays, Luncheons, 12 to 2..... 50c
Weekdays, Dinners, 6 to 8..... 85c
Sundays, Dinners 12:30 to 8..... $1.00
Afternoon Tea Card Parties
ANNA E. BUCK

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

Tels. Oakwood 8631-6153, Fairbanks 4-5388
Bon Ton Dairy, Inc.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
BUTTER : EGGS : CHEESE
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied
155 S. FOURTH AVENUE

Marcel Waving, Manicuring, Permanent Waving
Frederic's Method
Miss Marie Scheier
12 East First Street Tel. Oakwood 9639
For Appointment Tel. Oak 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Van Praag's
"Specializing in Corset Fitting"
Fownes Gloves Gotham Gold Stripe

NEWBURGH

FIRST IN FASHION!
Paris Millinery
92 Water
Newburgh, N. Y.

W. J. KOHL Tel. 1405-M
GEORGE KOHL Tel. 167-F-13
KOHL & KOHL
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING
84 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3172

Phone 1202 L. DOUGLAS BALDWIN
Carnright & Baldwin
EXTERIOR and INTERIOR
DECORATING
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Wall Paper
117 Water St., Cor. Fourth, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

HIGHLAND QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY *of* NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account.

Tel. 3200-3201
WOOLSEY-NASH MOTORS, Inc.

Nash Motor Cars
Sales and Service
STORAGE
172-178 LIBERTY ST.
Branch Central Valley

DU BOIS & FULLERTON
Auto Service Station
323-325 LIBERTY ST. Newburgh, N. Y.
Phone 760

The C. F. S. MILK CO., Inc.
HIGH GRADE MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West Street Tels. 1655-2042-1042-R

NEW ROCHELLE

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

THE CAKE BOX
Caterers
Luncheon - - 50c-$1.00
Dinner - - $1.00-$1.25
Sunday Dinner, 12:30 till 8 P. M.
Also a la Carte
111 CEBTER AVENUE Tel. N. R. 6112

"The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep It Warm"
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
"Founded on Integrity"
Phone New Rochelle 1000

HENRY
European Trained Hairdresser
463 Main St. Tel. N. R. 3552

MABEL ATCHISON HARPER METHOD SHOPPE
8 Eastchester Road
Shampooing, Finger Waving, Manicuring
Also Full Line of Harper Method Cleansing Cream and Powder
Eugene Permanent Wave, $10.00
Phone N. R. 356

Gertrude Garratt
SALON
Dresses for All Occasions
Tel. N. R. 9472 6 East Chester Road
New Rochelle

FERGUSON'S FINE FOODS
Telephone N. R. 8400

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Center Ave. Tel. 6017

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
MAIN ST. at MAPLE AVE.
Phone N. R. 912 *GOWNS*

JANE DRAKE SHOP
12 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
COATS *SPORTS WEAR*

B. CASPARIAN
Importers of Oriental Rugs
Expert Cleaning, Faithful Restoration.
Removal of All Ink Stains.
671 NORTH AVENUE Tel. N. R. 5963-6

I. B. COHEN
507 MAIN STREET
FAULTLESS PAJAMAS
RESILIO CRAVATS
STETSON HATS

LUCKY LADY SHOPS
Pure Silk Dresses
None Higher $2.88 None Lower
21 DIVISION STREET
Telephones 3993—3994

Broadview Market
WALTER DITTRICH, Prop.
PRIME MEATS, POULTRY and PROVISIONS
396 NORTH AVENUE

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Monitor Readers—for your
INSURANCE
needs, apply to
HERBERT J. GRANT
Insurance Underwriter and Broker
55 JOHN STREET Beekman 3-0400
NEW YORK CITY Hamilton 4031

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

The Hegeman Transfer and Lighterage Terminal, Inc.
Daily Freight Service between New York City Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut

Borough of Brooklyn

LADIES' SILK DRESSES
Ladies' and Children's Underwear
Men's Haberdashery
Telephone me or write your needs and I will deliver them to your home for your examination before you purchase.
All Kinds of Insurance
MRS. JANE MARY ALEXANDER
455 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Flatbush 2-4370

THE BLUE GRILL
Luncheon 50c
Dinner 75c and $1
Sunday Dinner 75c and $1
1103 BERGEN ST.
Near Nostrand Ave.
Lafayette 3-7978

ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
RIDGETOWN DAIRY
High Grade Dairy and Grocery Products
409 86TH STREET Cloverdale 6-4027

THOMAS GARDNER
LICENSED
PLUMBER and STEAMFITTER
227 71ST STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
SHORE ROAD 8-3410

AUNT BERTA'S BUTTER COOKIES
60c Plain, Nut 75c, Assorted 60c
132 86TH STREET Atlantic 5-5983

Borough of Richmond

NEW DORP, S. I.

Little Shop
MADELYN ROBERTS
-Dresses-
Tenth St.
93 TENTH ST. NEW DORP S. I.
Phone DONGAN HILLS 6-2928

WEST NEW BRIGHTON
COAL FUEL OIL
FAYE COAL CO.
ANNA B. FAYE, Prop.
Quality Fuel of Every Description
Prompt delivery anywhere on Staten Island
Installation of Automatic Coal Stokers and Oil Burners
Expert Engineering Service
Vacuum Furnace Cleaning at Cost to Customers
Distributors of
N. Y. & Richmond Gas Co. Appliances
Electrolux, Gas Ranges, etc.
Store 251 Richmond Ave. Gib 2-1490
West New Brighton Office Gib 2-6500
Eltingville Office Honeywood 6-0800

PORT RICHMOND 7-2998
Better Values by FARR
FARR FURNITURE CO., Inc.
1180 CASTLETON AVENUE
Furniture—Rugs—Radios

PELHAM

Harper Method Shop
140 FIFTH AVE. NORTH PELHAM, N. Y.
Phone Pel. 3360

PORT CHESTER

PURE LINEN SUITS, $12.50
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 N. MAIN ST. PORT CHESTER, N.Y.

NORGE
ROLLATOR
REFRIGERATION
FRANK L. ROCKEY
HARDWARE

ECONOMY PLUS SERVICE
DOLLAR HUGUENOT CLEANERS
43 DIVISION ST. New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 5507
10 KING ST. Port Chester, N. Y. Phone 3321

ROYAL SHOE REPAIRING AND DOLLAR CLEANING
GUARANTEED WORK AND SERVICE
Phone 3480 106 Westchester Ave.
GOOD WORKMANSHIP FAIR PRICES

GIFTS
GREETING CARDS Dennison Dealer
PERSONAL STATIONERY
BYRAM ELECTRIC CO., Inc.
10 King Street, Port Chester Tel. 3492

POUGHKEEPSIE

E. V. GRANT
317 MAIN ST. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Wall Papers, Paints, Window Glass
Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Painters' Materials
Interior Decorating and Linoleum

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1789
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
286 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
STYLE, FIT and SERVICE GUARANTEED
ONLY ONE STORE IN ROCHESTER
324 Main Street, East

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

INSURE
WITH US and SAVE MONEY
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
ROCHESTER THEATRE BUILDING

STONE 5897 STONE 7380
George Dietrich Co.
General Insurance
420-422 GRANITE BUILDING

Good morning every body
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER
Meats—Groceries—Vegetables—Fruits
ELDER'S
527 MONROE AVE. Monroe 1080

PROJANSKY CO.
Tailors-Furriers to Gentlewomen
39 EAST AVE. Stone 6223

TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
Oil Burners
OPEN EVENINGS
LAUBE ELECTRIC CORP.
191 EAST AVENUE

NOT HOW CHEAP
but how good—is the wise method of buying insurance
Wellington Potter Inc.
Insures anything insurable.
526-528 GRANITE BLDG. Stone 3931-7384

W. J. PARKINSON
WATCHMAKER—JEWELER
DIAMONDS
FINEST GRADE REPAIRING
903 Granite Building 130 Main Street East

GENERAL INSURANCE
Personal Service
JOHN POE
2040 East Ave. Monroe 1345

PROPERTY MAINTENANCE
Everything pertaining to care and upkeep of property—Painting, Paperhanging, Plastering, Mason Work, Roofing, Carpentry, Grading and Shrubbing.
CARL F. PHILLIPS
837 AVERILL AVENUE Monroe 2722

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
803 UNION TRUST BLDG. Main 4616

"Over a Century of Service"
LEARY'S
CLEANERS and DYERS
MAIN 2822

TRY ONE OF THE
Edith Ellis
Week-End Candy Assortments
Specially priced at 59c
38 EAST AVENUE
SODA CANDY LUNCH

RICHARDSON
THE BAKER
has catered to
PARTICULAR PEOPLE
Thirty-Six Years
We would like to meet you at 72 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH

R. T. JONES
PARKING and SERVICE
Look for the Black and White Sign
First Hour AT All Day
10c 19 LAWN ST. 20c

WM. S. PRINSEN
Contractor and Builder
ALTERATIONS and REPAIRING
Estimates cheerfully given.
4 Wabash Ave., White City Char. 411-W

J. E. THOMPSON COMPANY
Specialists in Women's Clothes
79 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

MANICURING
RUTH J. FOX
1445 Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
Stone 4829

FRANK K. YOUNG
342 Monroe Ave.
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

Stone 5505
Temple Barber Shop
405 Temple Building
Cor. Franklin and North Streets
FRED FRANK JACOB SCHULZ

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

Geo. P. Hoffman Co.
Quality Coal and Coke
Service—Moving Vans
136 BROOKS AVE. Genesee 3367

RYE

CHOICE MEATS
Fresh Poultry—All Kinds
THEODORE FREMD
Established 1887
61 PURCHASE STREET Tel: 153—152

Fuel Oil
COAL CEMENT
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 69 PURCHASE STREET

SCARSDALE

For INSURANCE
CONSULT
FRANZ SIGEL, General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

Scarsdale Cake Shop
HOME MADE BREADS
White, Whole Wheat and Oatmeal—Pies, Cakes and Pastries. All baking done on premises. Homemade Ice Cream and Mints.
ICE CREAM MADE TO ORDER
90 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone 4825

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

The Flower Shop
68 Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Florence Higginbotham
Table Centerpieces 50 and 75 Cents a Specialty.
Roses $1.00 per dozen
Tel. White Plains 3645 Delivery Service

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

THE COUNTRY CLUB SHOP
For Care of the Hair, Face and Hands
Worthwhile Work—Wholesome Preparations
More Operators—Reduced Prices
68 HARTSDALE RD. Telephone
Hartsdale, N. Y. White Plains 6978

SCHENECTADY

A Large Assortment of
GIFTS
Displayed on First and Second Floors
CRANE'S Fine Letter Papers
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

At Any Hour of the Day or Night
Better Service for Less from
J. B. WHITE RUBBER CO.
161-175 ERIE BOULEVARD
"New York's Finest Super Service Station"

Watch Our July Clean Up Prices
Irish Linen Dresses
sizes 14-20, $2.00
Shantung Silks and Crepes
New Dresses, sizes 14 to 42, $3.85
EDWIN C. VEDDER
118 BROADWAY

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
173 JAY STREET

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask us about RENT INSURANCE
154 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

Walk-Over Shoes
420 State Street

SOLE AGENCY FOR
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Full Line Staple and Fancy Groceries
J. D. KRUEGER
125 S. FERRY ST. Phone 4-9146

SAFETY FIRST AGENCY, INC.
TWO ENTRANCES
114 WALL ST.
28 ERIE BLVD.
Phone 4-9168
Insurance-Real Estate

RINDFLEISCH
Cleaner and Dyer
116 JAY STREET Phone 4-3161

JANTZEN BATHING SUITS
Bathing Accessories
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-256 STATE STREET

FROST & REYNOLDS
Printing—Engraving
Shaw-Walker
Office Equipment and Supplies
430 SMITH STREET Phone 2-7871

GUY SHAFER'S
Leon Oil Permanent Waves including Hair-cut, Shampoo, and Finger Wave . . . $5.00
214 STATE STREET Phone 2-3274

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

6 REASONS
Why You Should Buy
YOUR RADIO
AT
WALLACE'S
1. One year's service included free.
2. An Aerial included free with each set.
3. 10 Months in which to pay.
4. Wallace's carries their own accounts.
5. 24-hour service on all calls.
6. Three of the best machines money can buy—
"Philco" "Majestic" "Zenith"
The WALLACE CO.
"Always Reliable"

FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors, Estimates Readily Furnished.
H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
Schenectady's Foremost Ladies' Apparel Shop
Coats—Dresses—Millinery
THE NEW IMPERIAL BUILDING
325 STATE STREET

FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL ST. 18-20 ERIE BLVD.
Paints—Oils—Putty—Glass
PITTSBURGH PAINT PRODUCTS

VINICK'S
"MEN'S SHOP"
Clothing—Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
135 JAY STREET
Near Van Curler Opera House
MOE VINICK LOU VINICK

HOLTZMANN'S
QUALITY CLOTHES
Since 1871
Sole Agents for the Nettleton Shoes
259 State Street Phone 4-9510

L. M. FOWLER
INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE
307 State Street Phone 4-8716

EMPIRE SEED CO.
434 Franklin St. (Between Jay & Clinton)
Everything in Seeds for the LAWN and GARDEN
FERTILIZERS

SCOTIA

G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING
ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
47 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Special Ford Service
Scotia Motor Sales Co. Inc.
110 MOHAWK AVENUE

"Nothing Is Too Much Trouble"
WAYNE R. BROWN
COAL
Manufactured COL-ICE
Absolutely Pure Careful Service
81 MOHAWK AVENUE PHONE 2-0549

SYRACUSE

Harriett's
HAND MADE CANDIES
Lower prices on the quality products used in making my candies, now make it possible to reduce all kinds to
50c per pound
201 EAST FAYETTE STREET

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation, Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

O'Malley's
Syracuse Hotel Syracuse
Paris 3 Rue Bergere

GERE & STOHRER, Inc.
General Insurance
320-322 Chimes Bldg. Tel. 2-1497

UTICA

Automobile Insurance
HUGH R. JONES COMPANY
INCORPORATED
JONES BUILDING Phone 4-3161

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh. From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
Phone 2-4189—1125 COMSTOCK AVENUE

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

Store Wide July Clearance Sales
Never has 1932 presented such values as now! Buy for yourself, the children, the home. July Clearance Sales now in force in every department. All merchandise of the usual Wells quality.
J. B. Wells and Son Co.
UTICA, NEW YORK

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS for MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

BREMER'S
FOR 51 YEARS
A Reliable Food Store
Delicious Baked Goods
Meats, Poultry, Fish
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
SENECA STREET Tel. 4-5137

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the greatest dollar-for-dollar value in Utica.
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

Mammoth Store-Wide Clearance Sale
Drastic reductions in every department, for cash only.
Henry Martin Company
UTICA, N.Y.

S. ABBASS GROCERY STORE
BIG SAVINGS
QUALITY and SERVICE
1930 GENESEE STREET

The LINEN SHOPPE
DRESSES
Complete line in all sizes from 11 to 50.
334 SQUARE STREET Tel. 4-1913

25% Saving on Automobile Insurance
GUY BASILE
1123 MILLER STREET Tel. 4-5305

WATERTOWN

Vitality Shoes in a Sale
$4.40 $4.95
All Styles Heretofore $5 All Styles Heretofore $6
Empsall's

MOHICAN MARKET and BAKERY
QUALITY FOOD
WATERTOWN, N. Y.

MARTHA'S SHOP
Specialist in Correct Dress
102 STONE STREET

TRUE STEP
Shoes for Women
MACRAE & GRAPOTTE
"In the Arcade"

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

B.V.D. SWIM SUITS
Sporting Goods and Outing Togs
TENNIS, GOLF, SWIMMING
FOWLER & SELLARS CO.
HARDWARE
80 MAIN STREET WHITE PLAINS

PERMANENT WAVE
$7.50 $8.50 $10
EVA KENNEDY
Roger Smith Hotel 129 Post Road
Phone W. P. 10110

YONKERS

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
5 PALISADE AVENUE

HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
QUALITY and SERVICE
Since 1899 Phone Nep. 4900

DeROBERTS BEAUTY SALON
Featuring our usual High-Class
Permanent Wave $10
41 MAIN STREET Tel. Yonkers 5436, 9082

DAILY FEATURES

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Debts Canceled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Huron, S. D.

WEARILY an Iowa farmer stopped his black team, leaned out over the corn-cultivator blades and drew the day's mail from the tin box fastened to the post of the front gate. A flick of the lines and the horses lumbered into the farm yard, while he glanced through the sheaf of advertisements.

Then, with a wince, he tore open one letter that bore the postmark of Sloan, Iowa. It was the first time the storekeeper had sent him a bill for his long-overdue account. A dull red crept over his sunburned face as he read. Then he sprang from the cultivator, threw the lines to a boy who came out of the barn, and dashed into the house.

His wife turned from the kitchen range as she brushed a wisp of brown hair from her moist forehead. She took the letter the man was waving toward her, and read this message:

"Kind Friends: We take the liberty of canceling your debt to us. We hope this will meet your approval. May God bless and prosper you is our prayer. With best regards, Mr. and Mrs. James Hennum."

Before night the news had spread throughout the countryside. The storekeeper and his wife had canceled debts amounting to $75,000, ranging from small to large amounts. Dozens rushed to the store to pay their bills, but all received the same kindly assurance that the account had been settled. Many could not pay.

"If you want to give your money to someone, give it to the church or to help someone," was the reply.

The storekeeper and his wife, with almost unparalleled modesty, refused to pose for newspaper reporters. In the midst of seeming turmoil of lack and discouragement a great wonder has gone up. The throng marvels.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Boston will have its city employees deliver poll taxes, water bills and summonses, which will save the city $8000 in stamps used to mail them?

Artificial blushes can be placed on apples and peaches by means of a short-wave ultra-violet light?

Originally, tennis was given the Greek name "Sphairistike"?

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CALAIS, ME., IS PERHAPS THE ONLY CITY IN THE WORLD THAT GETS ITS WATER SUPPLY FROM A FOREIGN COUNTRY. IT IS BROUGHT FROM CANADA

In Lighter Vein

More Wise

A teacher spent a considerable time driving the theory of vulgar fractions into the heads of her class. When she felt that the class had grasped the fundamentals involved, she asked:

"Which would you rather have—one ounce of toffee or two half-ounces of toffee?"

One of the boys shouted instantly, "Two half-ounces, Miss."

The teacher sighed. "Now, why do you say that?" she asked.

"Please, Miss," replied the boy, "there's another bag to bust!"—*London Tatler.*

Grand Opportunity

"Why, George! What are you laughing at?"

"Oh, I've just heard the best joke of the year."

"What is it?"

"Didn't you know that our maid has got a job in a china shop?"

Aha!

First Boy: "Your father must be stingy—a shoemaker, and making you wear those old boots!"

Second Boy: "He's nothin' to what your father is—a dentist, and your baby only got one tooth."—*New Outlook.*

Humorist
ENTERPRISE

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TAKE care to do nothing at random, or without some good end in view, and to let your actions have nothing in view but the good of mankind. —AURELIUS

For the Scrapbook

Wise Saws From Many Lands

When your heart aches try raising your chin.

The crow that doesn't mind scarecrows will gather the most corn.

Hate hath neither song nor wings; love, the skylark, soars and sings.

Everybody knows more than anybody.

Anyone can take an opportunity, the thing is to make it.

Experience is the fine name for mistakes.

Why repeat a mistake when there are so many new ones to make?

Too much fresh air is just enough.

Hold your temper for a moment and avoid a hundred days of sorrow.

A barnacle always flatters itself that it is helping to keep the ship afloat.

A bore insists on talking of himself when you'd like to talk a little of yourself.

A man wastes his time doing good work when he might be doing better.

It fortifies my soul to know that, though I perish, truth is so.

One can always take courage by throwing one's self into some work.

All Nature

Peacock Butterfly

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL over Africa, except in the tangles of the Congo jungle, all over Europe, in far-off Australia, and throughout North and South America, peacock butterflies may be found. They are so called because of the eyelike spots on the forewings which resemble those found on the tail feathers of the peacock. All are medium-sized butterflies, generally brown or yellow-brown, with patches of iridescent blue or black, occasionally with two bars of orange-red on the forewings.

These are very common butterflies in New England extending in plentifulness as far south as Georgia. The eggs are tiny and dark green, usually laid on the underside of plantain leaves. Caterpillars are dark, striped lengthwise, and with numerous branching spines. Occasionally great swarms of the butterflies invade wornout fields which have been poorly cared for. The narrow-leafed plantain seems their favorite food.

Mrs. L. N. M. of Upper Darby, Penna., sends in a spray of leaves from a tree which she says came up as a seedling in her garden. It is now about 4½ feet tall and seems to be doing well. "What is it and how should I care for it?" she asks.

It is one of the delicate Japanese Maples which in former years were imported in large quantities. Yours is one of the green varieties. Inasmuch as it seems to be doing so well further advice as to care seems unnecessary. However, in times of drought all young trees should be well supplied with water. Don't just water the surface of the ground. Leave the hose turned on slightly overnight so the water will soak through to the subsoil. Water that runs off does little or no good.

Miss C. G. G. of New Dorp, N. Y., would like to know of a good elementary book for young girls on native wild flowers, one which will give the small flowers as well as large ones.

The writer of this column found Chester A. Reed's "Flower Guide" of wild flowers east of the Rockies very helpful. "How to Know the Wild Flowers," by Mrs. William S. Dana, may also help. Both are well illustrated.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Crux (K. B. F., who draws attention to the rather prevalent misuse of this word in the sense of "high light, chief point, climax, main part") —Webster's, the Oxford, and the Century dictionaries agree in restricting this word to a meaning closely related to "cross." The cross was an instrument of torture, and "crux" came to be applied to a highly perplexing problem or difficulty, to that which puzzles or vexes greatly.

"The crux of the whole matter," then, properly means the vexing question of the whole matter. Jowett in 1875 wrote, "The unity of opposites was the crux of ancient thinkers."

While the Standard dictionary has yielded to colloquial usage and now gives "the essential question; pivotal point" as a definition for "crux," we prefer what the Oxford says: "A difficulty which it torments or troubles one greatly to interpret or explain, a thing that puzzles the ingenuity."

The crux of the political campaign in America, then, will not be the election, but the perplexing issues presented to voters.

"Summer (two weeks') vacation" (J. D.)—Omit the apostrophe after "weeks." The genitive inflection is required in the expression "two weeks' vacation," to be sure, but the two words in parentheses are merely explanatory of "summer."

Roosevelt (B. H. W., who submits an Associated Press dispatch stating that the Democratic presidential nominee pronounces his name in two syllables, *Rose'-velt*) —This department has quoted Webster's pronunciation of the name of the twenty-sixth President of the United States as *Ro'-ze-velt* (o as in old, first e obscured as in maker, second as in get). Webster's second choice is "almost *Roz'-velt*." If this latter is the present candidate's preference, blessings on him.

The main point is, however, to avoid sounding the oo as in rooster.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Americanism—Feeling very clever and efficient because we rush around to get an early start to avoid the crowd that starts early to avoid the crowd.

Humorist: Where, today, can one find the young girl who is content to sit indoors for hours at a time?" asks an author. On the piano-stool, next door.

Atlanta Constitution: We are fed up on reading about so many national questions. What we want now is some of the answers.

Arkansas Gazette: If Wilbur Glenn Voliva should come out again with his flat world theory he wouldn't meet with so much opposition.

New Haven Register: They say stripes will be worn this season, but not, alas, by the right men.

Detroit News: The old names are coming back into the news from Germany, von by von.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I still haven't found out where the Boss is going or if I am going with him—
But I never let him get out of my sight—
And I've been doing some thinking—
And I've made a plan or two—
And if he goes to a boys' camp and tries to leave me behind I may do something that will surprise him!

DRAWN BY A STAFF ARTIST OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Making Dry Votes Count Most

THIRD party movements are always a subject of interest in American politics. Now that the two major political parties in the United States have placed in their platforms proposals which supporters of national prohibition cannot indorse, and many drys are seeking how best to protect the Eighteenth Amendment, the time might seem propitious for the development of a Prohibition Party.

Indeed, the nation has had such a party since 1869, and it more than once has been a potent factor in the campaign to suppress alcoholic liquor. But the experience of third parties in American politics and the peculiar handicaps upon them under the existing electoral system weigh heavily against the supposition that this will be the best way to defend the dry cause in the coming elections.

The Prohibition Party, in convention in Indianapolis, has discussed the possibility of inducing Senator William E. Borah to accept its presidential nomination. But the more or less Republican Senator from Idaho previously has turned aside invitations to head a Progressive Party and could hardly be expected to seek the Presidency on the single issue presented by continuance of the dry law.

Herein, in fact, lies the reason why a prohibition nominee for President is not likely to represent the most effective way to use dry votes in November. Prohibition is not the only issue in the United States. Economic recovery, and the bearing of tariffs, fiscal policies, foreign affairs and relief measures upon it, constitute the outstanding problem. Bread rather than beer will be the center of the campaign.

Prohibitionists are interested in such questions as these, as well as in prohibition. A dry third party movement could hardly hope to muster the full strength of prohibition sentiment or to elect a President in the presence of such issues. It might even more likely divide the dry vote in this and lesser contests, draw off support from the more favorable candidates, and so aid indirectly in the election of extreme wets.

It is easy, on this as on other issues, to attach disproportionate importance to the presidential election. The President, whoever he may be, does not exercise the controlling influence in behalf of or against national prohibition. His veto power might have an important bearing on modification of the Volstead Act, but resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment is a matter entirely in the hands of Congress. Hence Senator Borah in a telegram to the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement pointed the best course for dry voters when he said that what they should work for is to put the right men in Congress.

It is in Congress primarily that the fate of the Eighteenth Amendment during the next few years will be settled. And the "X" which a voter marks on his ballot opposite the name of a candidate for the Senate or the House of Representatives may have as much or more weight on that subject as his mark for presidential electors. Nor let it be supposed he will not have some choice in most localities between candidates of the old line parties in their stands toward liquor. The Republican platform expressly reserves freedom of conscience on this question, and it is safe to say that among Democratic candidates for Congress in the South and West not a few will at least keep their own counsel regarding the repeal plank.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, has sounded a call which many will follow in the coming campaign. He said the other day:

"We are raising funds and organizing to help elect a Senate and a House of Representatives pledged to enforce and not to nullify the law; pledged to preserve the gains made under the Eighteenth Amendment; pledged to the Constitution of the United States and to representative government. We shall support Democrats and Republicans alike who subscribe to these principles."

A Better Outlook for the Prisoner

THE report of the Departmental Committee on Persistent Offenders provides the British Parliament with a constructive policy of penal reform.

The proposals deal, in the first place, with that problem which confronts Great Britain, in company with most other countries, by reason of the fact that people who go to prison are not, as a rule, scattered members of ordinary society, but, as the report explains, a band of individuals who pass—much in the way an army passes and repasses around the revolving stage of a theater—through the prisons again and again.

There appears only one way of dealing with such a situation. The committee recognizes the fact that mere imprisonment is more than often calculated to induce crime rather than to cure it. Therefore they advocate that method of more or less long, more or less lenient discipline—during which definite efforts are made toward the reformation of the offender—which is technically known as detention.

Detention is not, of course, new in itself. It has been part and parcel of the British penal system since 1908—working satisfactorily through the Borstal system on behalf of juvenile offenders, failing somewhat lamentably, through lack of adequate application, in the case of those young persons just above juvenile age.

Detention, however, says the report, is the only way; and accordingly, it proposes that, in place of the comparatively short and strict sentences of imprisonment or penal servitude, courts shall be empowered to order periods of between two and four years—or of between five and ten years—in which, determined not so much by the nature of the crime as by the nature of the criminal, adequate training shall aim definitely at reformation.

But the committee has gone a step further, and it is at this point that they introduce into their report the elements of mild revolution.

"We would suggest," they say, "that the employment of persons sentenced to imprisonment or detention should not be considered in isolation as a problem of internal prison administration without reference to the prisoner's subsequent life as a free man."

In other words, they suggest the abandonment of the ordinary, unsatisfying prison work—the sort which involves the sewing of mail bags, the making of mats, the weaving of cloth upon antiquated handlooms—and the substitution of work in specialized trades adapted, as far as possible, to the ability of each prisoner, and calculated to give each the chances of subsequent employment in the outside world.

Lack of opportunity to a man or a woman who has passed through the prison experience is almost the worst, almost the most hopeless, problem that can be faced. It has been hinted that such a thing exists as self-defensive recidivism—that crime is committed because imprisonment, at some moments, appears simpler, less hazardous, than does freedom. Be that as it may, it is to be hoped that, in the widest interests of humanity, machinery will be adapted quickly to the new idea.

The New Postage Rates

SHOULD Mr. Everyman and his wife feel inclined to criticize the Post Office Department because, from now on, it takes three instead of two cents to buy a first-class mail postage stamp, let them remember that the department itself is bearing its full share, if not more, of the economies in the budget bill signed by President Hoover on June 30.

The increase of one cent in the first-class postage rates, it is estimated by the Post Office Department, will add $130,000,000 to its yearly revenue. This amount is arrived at after making allowance for a natural falling off in first-class mail matter owing to the increase, and the diversion of some of it to third class.

Viewed in relation to the $50,000,000 salaries cut imposed by the economy measure on postal employees, the $130,000,000 burden placed on the backs of the entire population does not seem so very onerous. Federal employees in many other departments will have the option of choosing a month's furlough without pay rather than the 8 1-3 per cent reduction in salary. The economy bill offers this alternative. But the nature of post office work, the continuous day-in and day-out service which the public accepts as a matter of course, will compel most post office employees to accept the wage cut instead of the furlough.

Incidentally, notwithstanding the wide publicity given during the last few weeks to the fact that letters mailed on and after July 6 must carry a three-cent stamp, it will be interesting to learn how many million understamped letters will add to the labors of postal employees until the general public everywhere becomes familiar with the new rate.

Mr. Roosevelt and Foreign Affairs

IN A digest of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's opinions on questions of the moment which the Associated Press has circulated, there is a strange absence of any reference to foreign relations, except in so far as the tariff is concerned. For a comprehensive view of the ideas on foreign policy held by the Democratic presidential nominee one must go back to 1928, when he contributed "A Democratic View" to a symposium conducted by the magazine Foreign Affairs on "Our Foreign Policy."

In that article Mr. Roosevelt, still under the spell of Wilson's memory, appeared to be very friendly to the League of Nations. Though he did not espouse American membership, he pleaded for official collaboration in the conference work at Geneva instead of the system of "unofficial observers." Four years later he had changed his opinion. On February 2, this year, in a speech before the New York State Grange, he said several harsh things about the League, which to him seemed to have strayed a long way from the ideals upheld by President Wilson.

The subject of main interest in Roosevelt's old article is that of war debts. This was completely ignored in the Republican platform, on the ground, apparently, that any stand at this time would tie Republican hands in dealing with a situation which is in a state of flux. The Democrats, though they did mention it, did not shed much light on their attitude toward the resettlement suggested from Europe, merely saying that they opposed cancellation.

First, Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that whereas the United States Government lent to Europe about $10,000,000,000, it will receive "over a period of years, to be sure," about $22,000,000,000. He refuted the general conclusion that "nobody loves a creditor." According to him, it all depends how the creditor behaves, and, passing from the general to the particular, he said that in a time of general poverty and retrenchment abroad the American Government has seemed greedy. This was not mainly because America had refused to let considerations of sentiment influence her attitude toward her late comrades-in-arms, but because, while exacting payments, the United States had, by a discriminatory and exorbitant tariff policy, made it doubly hard for them to pay.

This quotation shows where Mr. Roosevelt stands with regard to the tariff. Perhaps his most concrete expression on this subject occurred a few months ago when he backed the plea for a reciprocal tariff; in other words, a tariff which would not be the same for all nations, but which would be different according to the way nations treat the United States in tariff matters. This is the kind of tariff which is now the policy of all nations except Great Britain and the United States. The former probably will desert it after the Ottawa Conference, the Government in London having decided to give its fellow members in the British Commonwealth the first opportunity to discuss reciprocal arrangements. As for the United States, the recent Democratic bill provided for a reciprocal, or bargaining, tariff, but this was one of the points which Mr. Hoover excoriated in his veto. Not only is Mr. Roosevelt in favor of it, but the Democratic platform includes a plank providing for it.

Symbols That Fade

AN ILLUMINATING sidelight on the dreary emptiness of all war glory comes from Hollywood. A motion picture studio there, bent on securing realistic color for use in war film, conceived the notion of buying up actual military decorations. The task proved easy.

Service medals, the studio discovered, lie everywhere around, waiting to be gathered. They are, in fact, so plentiful as to be a drug in the market. Deflation has hit them hard. Army decorations fall into step with the battalions of depleted currency. French Croix de Guerre are quoted at a dollar apiece, something less than their cost of manufacture.

Fourteen short years since, many of these decorations were pinned, sometimes in the frame of pomp and ceremony, sometimes in hospital wards, on the breasts of their recipients. The wearers for the most part have fallen back into the ranks of "forgotten men"; their once-coveted decorations lie, equally forgotten, in drab and dingy pawnshops. "The tumult and the shouting dies," and with them fade the baubles and symbols bestowed by potentates and kings, while to those who bravely merited them the consciousness of duty done is sadly mingled with disillusionment.

An unimportant matter, this chronicle of a motion picture studio's adventure. And yet—to those who witnessed the wild and uncontrolled enthusiasm of cheering and unthinking crowds in Europe and America as battalion followed battalion to the shell-swept fields of northern France, the contrast may be too great for words. The crowds are still unthinking but no longer cheering. If it is a milestone on the road where peace is glorified and war is visioned as it is—a wicked and a senseless thing—perhaps it is not so unimportant after all.

Such are the straws which, floating on human thought, indicate its current:

> For heathen heart that puts her trust
> In reeking tube and iron shard,
> All valiant dust that builds on dust,
> And guarding, calls not Thee to guard,
> For frantic boast and foolish word—
> Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!

words that, to multitudes of millions, are today even more pregnant with meaning than when Rudyard Kipling wrote them.

The Economic Boomerang

THE Bank of England's recent purchases of dollars, francs and gold afford a reminder that Britain has no intention of asking the United States to make one-sided sacrifices where remission of war debts is concerned. These purchases place London in a position of ability to resume at least some payments to New York after the Hoover moratorium expires.

One of the main reasons why world trade is suffering is because commodity prices have been pushed down unduly by the maldistribution of gold, partly due to payments of gold to the United States and France in war debts and reparations. But during the last few months a new factor has come in and is beginning to affect the situation.

This new factor is to be found in action which gold appreciation has forced upon Great Britain and other states constituting what is known as the "sterling block." These states have shaken themselves free of some of the worst of the evils of an appreciating gold standard by adopting monetary systems of their own on a reflated basis.

These devalued monetary standards have lowered their costs of production and given them a definite advantage, as compared with gold users in such world markets for goods as still exist. So material is this advantage that the export trade of the gold-using countries has been reduced disproportionately to that of the states of the sterling block.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons that in the first three months of the current year the exports of the United States fell away by 16 per cent, while those of Britain went down by only 1.

Changes in the import trade have been on so much smaller a scale that the net result has been to reduce the favorable balance of trade hitherto existing in the United States.

This means that there is a new reason for the two sides to get together, as there is happily good prospect of their doing at the coming International Monetary Conference. Not only have the debtors to avoid insolvency, but the creditors must now save their export trade from depletion.

Neither side can prosper unless the other is also doing well. There need be no question of unequal sacrifice. But all must follow the example set by the Bank of England in making preparations to help so far as they are able.

Editorial Notes

While our better composers may be mildly envious of the success of their "Tin Pan Alley" cousins as measured in financial terms, they are not emulative to the extent of digging up old scores.

By earning $9,000,000 more than the interest on bonds outstanding against it in the last fiscal year, the Panama Canal proved itself a truly liquid asset.

Now that someone in Texas has developed a tearless onion, perhaps one may cry just for joy.

It seems strange that frozen assets should make things so hot for a business concern.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

THE Cambridge University Press recently issued a stately volume by Mr. Stanley Morison called: "The English Newspaper. Some Account of the Physical Development of Journals Printed in London Between 1622 and the Present Day." Mr. Stanley Morison is a printer. Not only has he written the fullest and most original history of the technical side of the newspaper craft that has yet appeared in the English language, but he has produced a book which printers and working journalists would love to have—could they afford it—and to cherish as a work of art. But its price is 45 shillings, or more than $11 gold! In these days it can hardly be a best seller.

Shortly before Mr. Morison's tome appeared, the British Institute of Journalists, and a number of more or less charitable societies connected with the press, were linked together by a new organization called "The Worshipful Company of Newspaper Makers." This company is designed to rank among the ancient "City Companies," such as the Fishmongers, the Vintners, the Mercers, the Pewterers and a dozen others. It is a worthy enterprise. If fishmongering is "Worshipful" why should not newsmongering claim like respect?

* * *

If all is not well today with the British press, Mr. Morison's researches into its "Physical Development" show reason to think that, in times past, its plight has often been worse, and offer some grounds for hope that, in times future, its present state may improve. At the inaugural banquet of the Company of Newspaper Makers the assertion was, indeed, boldly made by several after-dinner speakers that never in its history has the British press discharged its beneficent functions so nobly, more fearlessly or less corruptly than it does now. All who spoke thus were honorable men. Those who heard them with some twinge of doubt would have been fain to beg them believe that they might be mistaken.

In the 'eighties of last century the morning journals, both in London and in the chief provincial cities, were highly respectable, solidly printed, heavy productions unlightened by cross heads, descriptive headlines or other typographical devices. Yet, even in those stolid days, enterprise was not lacking. The Times, for instance, contrived to report verbatim all Gladstone's Midlothian speeches in the middle 'eighties, though they were often delivered as late as 10 p. m. at Edinburgh, or in the neighborhood, and ran into seven or eight columns of small type. It and its rivals spent large sums in getting prompt and accurate foreign news.

In those days advertisements were not allowed to disfigure a paper. The "editorial side" was omnipotent, and the "business side" was strictly subordinate to it. The reading public was limited practically to the upper and middle classes who had received, or were supposed to have received, a sound education.

* * *

Then came Northcliffe or, rather, Alfred Harmsworth. He saw much to which other newspaper men were blind. In particular he saw that the spread of popular education was creating a new public, and that the boys and girls to whom the County Council schools were teaching the "three R's" had no taste for the heavy sheets published at 3d., 2d. and 1d.

His halfpenny Daily Mail wrought a revolution. The gibe that instead of being, like Thackeray's ideal Pall Mall Gazette, written "by gentlemen for gentlemen," the Daily Mail was written "by office boys for office boys" was only half true. Northcliffe guessed that two-thirds of the ostensibly educated public were bored by the older sheets and that his new venture would appeal to them as powerfully as to the half-educated youngsters for whom he appeared to cater.

The Daily Mail was a financial success from the first issue. He hid the fact. Thus, when imitators arose, he had a long start of them. During his lifetime they never caught up with him but their efforts to do so transformed the whole British press. When, in 1908, he acquired control of The Times he changed its make-up, put new vigor into it and ultimately reduced its price from 3d. to 1d. Even the Manchester Guardian, liberal in outlook though conservative in method, felt the change and, under its famous editor, the late C. P. Scott, became an exemplary combination of the old and the new.

* * *

With all his faults, some of which were glaring, Northcliffe was a great journalist; and if he realized to the full that news means circulation, circulation means advertisement revenue, and advertisement revenue means wealth for newspaper proprietors, his sense of public trusteeship was keen in matters of policy. He raised the level of remuneration for journalists, printers, machine-room men and packers to what the older generation thought absurd heights.

The present phase began after his passing. Then, for the first time, the expression "the newspaper industry" was heard. His successors and their rivals built up newspaper "trusts," and financed them by selling shares in them to the general public. Profits for controlling proprietors and shareholders became the main consideration. "Circulation," as leverage for advertisement revenues was worshiped as the highest standard of success. Directly and indirectly the advertisers, who paid the piper, were allowed to call the tune, and not only in journals of the baser sort. Insurance benefits to "registered readers" were multiplied as devices to increase circulation until today, it is hard to say what genuine publicity any of the "insurance sheets" can really offer.

* * *

It stands to reason that a press run on these lines must degenerate, that the public for which it is supposed to cater will not be given "views" they may dislike or "news" they may think dull. The implied contract between the newspaper business and the public—that the news and the views which are sold shall be honest and unadulterated—is apt to be broken more often than kept. This is why the late Mr. St. Loe Strachey, editor of the Spectator, publicly accused the press, seven years ago, of cooking the news to suit its readers' palates, and of not giving, even to the best of its knowledge and belief, "the News, the whole News, and nothing but the News." He was severely taken to task, but his charge was never refuted.

To this pernicious practice there are outstanding exceptions. Painfully, these worthier journals are holding their own. If they can hold on long enough they may win. By radio the public is getting "the news" in broad outline, and radio talks are educating readers for the better newspapers of the future. But I wish sometimes that more of the staider papers would carry war into the enemy's camp and show that good journals are not bound to be dull. One or two of them, notably the Manchester Guardian, are doing this. One day, perchance, a new Northcliffe may arise to prove what a newspaper maker of genius could do with the new British public.

Notes From Moscow

Migration To The "Dacha"

LATE spring and early summer witness a huge migration of Muscovites to the "dachas," or summer cottages, in the surrounding countryside. Local trains on the various lines which radiate from Moscow are crowded, especially on rest days, and the inhabitant of a dacha may often be identified by the amount of luggage and packages which he or she carries, because the task of provisioning and supplying a dacha is rather formidable. The stores of the dacha villages are considerably barer than those of Moscow, so that all sorts of things, from household articles and kerosene, to meat and butter (when the latter is obtainable at all), must be carried from Moscow. In past years the problem of obtaining a dacha has been complicated by the fact that many peasants were afraid to rent all or part of their cottages, for fear that they might be denounced as kulaks and heavily taxed or subjected to still more severe penalties. This year the Moscow Soviet authorities issued certain rules in this connection which are calculated to reassure the peasants and hence to make easier the annual overflow from the city during the summer months. Fragrant pine and fir forests and convenient bathing streams are among the main attractions of the "dacha belt" which surrounds Moscow. Moreover, the Soviet capital in summer is apt to be unpleasantly dusty, because of the amount of new building and street repairing that goes on at this time.

* * *

Soviets Turn To Baseball

Baseball has been imported into Russia by American workers and specialists and seems likely to become widespread, if a decision of the Supreme Council of Physical Culture is carried into effect. This decision calls for the introduction of baseball in Soviet sport clubs, and Americans here have been invited to teach the fine points of the new game. The Soviet Union will begin to produce baseball bats, masks, gloves and other equipment, using American samples as models. Baseball games will be played this summer in the Park of Culture and Rest, Moscow's chief summer amusement center. Soccer is quite widely played in the Soviet Union; but the physical culture authorities have vetoed a suggestion to introduce American football on the ground that this sport is too rough.

* * *

Making Rain To Order

Not content with their efforts to plan in advance the output of coal, iron, oil, textiles, shoes, books, cinema films and many other objects, the Soviet authorities are embarking on serious experiments with a view to controlling that most variable and fickle object, the weather. The first machine in the world designed to produce rain artificially has been set up in Leningrad. It is an electrical apparatus with a power of 75,000 volts, and the general idea of rain production is to burst clouds by transmitting electrical currents into them. A second machine with a power of 200,000 volts is in process of construction. These machines will be mounted on a specially constructed high tower. It is stated that experiments with artificially created rain have yielded favorable results, and the significance of this discovery for agriculture, if it should prove practicable on a large scale, is obvious.

* * *

New Museum Building

An architectural competition has just ended for designs for a new and much larger building in which to house the Museum of the Revolution, which is somewhat cramped in its present location in the former British Club, on the Tverskaya, one of the main streets of Moscow. This museum, which conveys through the medium of paintings, sketches, newspapers and documents a bird's-eye view of various phases in the development of the Russian revolution, is visited by 300,000 people every year. The new building is planned on a scale calculated to accommodate 1,000,000 visitors a year and some of the most distinguished Moscow architects, such as Mr. A. B. Shusev, designer of the Lenine Mausoleum, and Mr. I. V. Zholtovsky, one of the prize winners in the competition for the Palace of Soviets, are participating in the competition.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Metropolitan America

ONE American in every four is now a metropolitan. The analysis of the 1930 census reveals that 25 per cent of us dwell in ten largest cities and their environs.

Here is a picture of American life which helps to explain many things. In these enormous concentrations of population ranging from 1,250,000 for Greater Cleveland to nearly 11,100,000 for Greatest New York are wholesale opportunities for good and for evil.

Many of them have been realized.

On one side we shudder at gang rule, civic corruption, congestion, and evidence of the swaying of the mob mind in deplorable directions.

On the other we see new possibilities in education, development of the fine arts, progress in industry and now and then a heartening example of the massed power of the millions rising to smite civic evil.

There are two sides of this ledger of American life. Let us remember the good as well as the evil, while we continue the never-ending struggle to achieve victory for the better.—*Cleveland* (Ohio) *Plain Dealer.*

Rivers as Urban Assets

THERE are few things in nature more beautiful than rivers. Because they provided water and because they attracted and pleased the eye, man has made his home on their banks since the beginning of time.

In the era of modern civilization, cities were established by rivers for reasons that were largely utilitarian. Too often, man has been willing to sacrifice ruthlessly the river's beauty to make it serve his purposes. Above the city, he extracts his water and below it he empties his wastes. Along its banks he erects his ugliest buildings, his slums and his manufacturing plants, divesting them of trees and using them as a dumping ground for his refuse.

In most cities in America, the districts along the rivers are the dirtiest, most repellant and forbidding. And yet, every city through which a river flows has a beauty asset that is unrivaled by any other. Proper city planning is all that is needed—just a little imagination and enterprise. This beauty can be preserved without sacrificing utility.—*Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch.*